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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918

大正四年三月三日

10 CENTS

## 36 DEAD IN PARIS, 190 INJURED, BY GERMAN AIR RAID

Losses Evenly Distributed  
Between City Itself  
And Suburbs

## HOSPITALS STRUCK

One Enemy Plane Brought  
Down And Fliers Made  
Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, January 31.—An official  
communiqué reports:

The casualties in the air raid last  
night totalled 36 dead, including 22  
in Paris and 14 in the suburbs, and  
190 persons injured, 114 being in-  
jured in Paris and 76 in the sub-  
urbs. Many women and children  
were killed or injured. Three hos-  
pitals were struck by bombs, one  
being set on fire.

Sixty French aeroplanes ascended  
to repel the enemy.

Four enemy air-squadrons crossed  
our lines north of Compiègne,  
flying very high owing to the clear-  
ness of the atmosphere, and ap-  
proached Paris from the north and  
northeast.

They dropped bombs successively  
in several suburbs and then flew  
over Paris, chiefly on the right of  
the Seine, where they dropped al-  
most all their bombs in a few mo-  
ments.

### Many Fights In Air

Several fights in the air occurred  
north of Paris. A German aeroplane  
was brought down and the two oc-  
cupants taken prisoners. A French  
aeroplane had to land; its occupants  
having been wounded.

The effect of the raid made by  
Gothas on Paris last night was not  
to frighten the population, which  
showed great curiosity, following  
the evolutions in the sky of the  
enemy machines, but it has aroused  
indignation against the barbarity of  
the Germans and strengthened the  
desire to continue the war till the  
end to chastise the perpetrators of  
such crimes.

It is noticed that the results ob-  
tained were very small compared to  
the number of machines used and  
do not speak much for the ability  
of the German airmen.

The President of the Republic and  
the Presidents of the Senate and  
Chamber of Deputies, who visited  
the victims in the hospitals, were  
respectfully greeted by the crowd.

The official communiqué issued  
this afternoon reports that a  
French aeroplane bombed the  
station at Thiaucourt from a very  
low altitude and caused a great fire.  
Reprisal, Says Berlin

London, January 31.—(By wire-  
less).—A German official com-  
muniqué reports:

As a reprisal for the bombing of  
open towns in Germany our  
aviators last night dropped 14 tons  
of bombs on Paris in our first  
systematic air-attack.

Amsterdam, January 31.—For the  
first time since the war began, two  
German airmen crossed the frontier  
at Oldenzaal into Holland, landed,  
destroyed their machine and de-  
serted on bicycles.

## War Relief Workers Want Cloth Scraps

American Women Call For Soft  
Materials To Fill Ambul-  
ance Pillows

Old pieces of soft, light-colored  
materials, such as muslin or flannel,  
will be gratefully received at the  
American War Relief Association  
work rooms, 18B Kianse Road, and  
will be put to most useful service by  
providing fillings for ambulance  
pillows.

The Association also announces  
that anyone desiring to take work  
home from the work rooms may  
obtain it there on Saturday, Feb. 9.  
No other work will be done on that  
day. Wool is given out on Tuesdays,  
Wednesdays and Thursdays.

## Jellicoe's Nephew Speaks In New York



LEUT. VINCENT JELICOE.

Lieutenant Vincent Jellicoe, ne-  
phew of the famous British Admiral  
and a member of the Royal Flying  
Corps, is now in New York, where  
he recently addressed a Liberty Loan  
meeting held at Central Park Plaza  
under the auspices of the National League  
for Women's Service.

## PEACE CONFERENCE REOPENED AT BREST

Trotsky Warns That Treaty  
With Ukrainian Rada Will  
Not Hold Good

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, January 31.—The  
Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk  
has resumed its sittings.

Baron von Kuhlmann, the German  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, an-  
nounced that Bavaria would be  
specially represented.

Trotsky, the Maximalist Minister  
for Foreign Affairs, announced that  
two representatives of "The Ukrain-  
ian Peoples' Republic" had been in-  
corporated in the Russian delega-  
tion.

Trotsky stated that the Ukrainian  
Committee of Soldiers' and Work-  
men's delegates controlled the en-  
tire coal basin of the Donets, the  
mining region of Ekaterinoslav and  
the Governments of Charkow and  
Poltava.

The power of the Soldiers' and  
Workmen's delegates was increasing  
while the influence of the Ukrainian  
Rada at Kiev was steadily declining,  
thus peace with the delegation re-  
presenting the Ukrainian Rada could  
under present circumstances in no  
way be regarded as peace with the  
Ukrainian Republic.

London, January 31.—The repre-  
sentation of Bavaria at Brest-Litovsk  
possesses a certain significance. It  
arises out of the privileged position  
conceded to Bavaria, under the  
Treaty of Versailles in 1871, entitling  
her to participate in the Empire's  
peace negotiations. It is worthy of  
note that the Bavarian representa-  
tive, before going to Brest-Litovsk,  
went to Berlin to receive his instruc-  
tions.

## RAIDS IN MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 31.—An official  
despatch from Mesopotamia reports:  
Hostile aeroplanes on the night of  
January 24-25 bombed our hospital  
near Baghdad, causing casualties.

On the 25th-26th our machines  
successfully attacked the enemy  
headquarters, units and aerodromes.

## JAPANESE SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Tokio, February 2.—Official: The  
s.s. Toshio Maru (7,645 tons) was sunk  
by a submarine south of Sardinia, in  
the Mediterranean, on January 29.  
There is no report concerning the  
crew.

## Change, In America And China, Is Subject of Talks At Saturday Club Tiffin

Judge Lobingier, Mr. Sague And Mr. Robinson  
Address Members At Carlton

A large representation of the  
Saturday Club met at tiffin at the  
Carlton Cafe yesterday to listen to  
talks by Judge C. S. Lobingier, of  
the United States Court for China;  
Mr. John K. Sague, American de-  
legate to the Tariff Revision Con-  
ference, and Mr. B. Atwood Robin-  
son, president of the Chinese-  
American Co. Mr. Julian Arnold,  
American Commercial Attaché, who  
was to have been one of the speak-  
ers, was unable to attend.

Judge Lobingier, who acted as  
chairman of the meeting, has only  
recently returned from a visit to  
the States. He spoke briefly of the  
changes he found there, particularly  
in political and industrial lines and  
of their probable effect on con-  
ditions after the war.

"In America, as elsewhere," said  
Judge Lobingier, "all things are  
overshadowed by the war. One of  
the most interesting questions  
that presents itself there is what  
will be the permanent effect of  
the great changes which have come  
about in the country as a result of  
the war. We must all agree that  
things will never be the same again.

"Centralisation of political power  
has gone on at a rate undreamed  
of. Federal strength has been  
growing steadily for years but never  
at such a rate as in the past year."

A centralised military administra-  
tion, centralised control of food,  
fuel and transportation were cited  
by the speaker.

"Conditions such as these," he  
said, "have never before been seen  
in our country, and the people are  
complacently adjusting themselves  
to them. It seems impossible that  
we shall ever go back to the prin-  
ciples of laissez faire which prevail-  
ed a few years ago. The placing of  
the transportation lines in America  
under a single head was something  
undreamed of a year ago. It may  
never mean government ownership,  
but it does mean government  
control, to some extent at least.  
These things mean a more com-  
pact, solidified, unified people, and  
all these, I believe, are intimations  
of great permanent changes to  
follow the war."

Mr. Sague prefaced his talk by  
saying that in the three weeks he  
had been in China he had found it  
necessary to throw away all his pre-  
conceived ideas of the East.

"If there is one thing the Ameri-  
can people do not know anything  
about, it is the Far East," he de-  
clared.

Mr. Sague commented on Judge  
Lobingier's remarks and said that  
he believed the outward appearances

which the speaker told of were the  
indication of a new sense in all  
countries. Among other things  
which were going into the discard  
in America's changing conditions,  
he said, were the outworn ideas of  
state's rights and the principle of  
isolation which kept America from  
entangling alliances with other  
countries.

Speaking of China's problems,  
Mr. Sague said that many were  
similar to the problems of America.

"Human nature is the same the  
world over," he said, "and there are  
the same problems in America that  
there are here. For instance there  
is the problem of conservatism. In  
Shanghai there is a tremendous  
future. But here there are elements  
which are apparently irreconcilable.

How you are going to unify them  
into a spirit of co-operation and  
fair play, I don't know. But I  
must tell you that there are some  
failures which are greater than  
success. There are enough men  
here today to organise a co-ordinate  
promotive spirit here in Shanghai  
if they would bend their efforts to  
it. And if it were possible to  
create here that great, or small,  
leaven to weld together that senti-  
ment of working together, its effect  
on China would be a tremendous in-  
fluence."

Mr. Sague spoke of the great  
economic loss to China in the use of  
man power where steam, electricity  
and other mechanical forces should  
be employed.

"There must be men here," said  
Mr. Sague in conclusion, "who can  
take the lead and who are ready to  
die for China. The lead cannot be  
taken without sacrifice, but there  
must be in China men who are  
ready to make them. They will  
need the help of other nations. It  
would be easy for China to get the  
heart of the people of America. If  
China through its young men would  
send to the United States exact in-  
formation as to what she wants  
the response that would come from  
the length and breadth of the land  
would surprise you."

Mr. Robinson, just returned from  
the States, spoke of the activities of  
big business men in behalf of the  
government and said that a splendid  
spirit of helpfulness and co-opera-  
tion has developed and is every-  
where evident among the people at  
length. Washington, Mr. Robinson  
said, is perhaps today the greatest  
business center of the United States,  
where business is being done for  
the government by the most able  
business men of the country.

## All Enemy Aliens In China To Be Interned, Decision Of Cabinet

Ministers Refuse Request They  
Be Deported, Say Reports  
From Capital

The Cabinet at a meeting in Peking  
yesterday decided to intern all the  
enemy aliens in China, according to  
a Peking telegram. The body refused  
to accept the suggestion made by  
certain Allied Ministers to deport the  
Teutons.

## 'Filipino Women' Topic Of Club Program

American Women To Hear  
Talks And Music Of The  
Islands

"Women of the Philippines" form  
the theme for the program of the  
American Woman's Club meeting to  
be held at the Carlton Cafe at 4.30  
p.m. Tuesday. The program is in  
charge of the Literary Department,  
Mrs. Squires being the leader.

The program will include songs by  
a Filipino composer, sung by Mrs.  
Bradley; Filipino music, played by  
Mrs. Tolentino, and a paper on the  
Filipino woman by Mrs. McCoy. Mrs.  
Squires will give an illustrated talk  
on "The Woman of the Philippines."

It is announced that the Music  
Department of the Club will meet  
next Friday afternoon at the home  
of Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge, 176 North  
Sechuen Road Extension. A Tech-  
kowsky program will be given.

## Rumanians Occupy Kishineff With Help Of Russian Forces

Enter At Invitation Of High  
Command Of Southwest,  
Cheered By Population

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Jassy, January 31.—The Ruman-  
ian troops, on the invitation of the  
Russian High Command in the  
southwest, have entered Kishineff  
amid the cheers of the population.

Petrograd, January 31.—The Bol-  
shevik troops have occupied Kieff,  
the Headquarters of the Ukrainian  
Rada. The town surrendered after  
four shots had been fired.

## LANSLOWNE ENDORSES LLOYD GEORGE SPEECH

Wants Only An Honorable And  
Endurable Peace, He De-  
clares In Speech

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 31.—Replying  
to an address of congratulation  
from an influential deputation,  
which was introduced by Lord  
Loreburn, the Marquis of Lans-  
downe declared that he and his  
sympathisers were determined on  
an honorable and durable peace.  
It was unthinkable that we should  
be disloyal to our Allies.

He concurred with the Premier's  
statement of our war aims on the  
18th, which were calculated to carry  
the endorsement of moderate opin-  
ion throughout the whole world.

## Daughter Of Chinese Consul In Race For Carnival Queen



Miss Funga Kwei

One of the leading candidates for  
Philippines. The young lady, at last  
the honors attendant upon the Queen  
of the Philippine Carnival, now being  
celebrated in Manila, was Miss  
Funga Kwei, niece of Mr. Kwei Chih  
Consul-General for China to the

## ALLIED HEADS DISCUSS ANSWER TO HERTLING

Complete Agreement Reached  
On Subject, Says Report  
In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, January 31.—The Inter-  
Allied Conference has exchanged  
views on the speeches made by  
Count Hertling, the German Chan-  
cellor, and Count Cernin, the Aus-  
trian Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
and the expediency of replying to  
them. The proceedings show the  
complete accord of the Allies in  
military and political matters. M.  
Clemenceau, the French Premier,  
states that he is very well satisfied  
with the result of the deliberations.  
The Inter-Allied War Committee  
met on Wednesday afternoon at 3  
o'clock at the Trianon Palace at  
Versailles.

The Allied nations represented are  
France by M. Clemenceau, General  
Petain, General Foch and General  
Wiegand; England by Mr. Lloyd  
George, General Sir Henry Wilson  
and General Sir William Robertson;  
Italy by Signor Orlando and General  
Cadorna and the United States by  
General Pershing and General Bliss,  
assisted by the Special Missions to  
the Inter-Allied War Committee.

In the morning M. Clemenceau  
conferred with Mr. Lloyd George,  
Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino,  
the Italian Minister for Foreign  
Affairs.

## Firing On Foreign Ships Forbidden By Mandate

Provincial Governors To Be  
Held Responsible If Attacks  
Are Repeated

As a result of the firing upon the  
American and British warships as  
well as other vessels on the Upper  
Yangtze by Chinese troops, a Pre-  
sidential Mandate was promulgated  
Friday holding the Tsuchun and  
Civil Governor, of each province  
responsible for better protection of  
foreign lives and property under  
their jurisdiction. They are also  
instructed to investigate the several  
incidents and make detailed reports  
of them.

## 700,000 MEN OUT IN GERMAN STRIKE; MARTIAL LAW ON

Proclaimed In Hamburg  
And Workers Ordered  
Back By Authorities

## ARREST SOCIALISTS

London Still Suspicious  
Rising May Be Pre-  
Arranged For Effect

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 31.—4.45 p.m.—It  
is estimated that there are 700,000  
strikers in Berlin. It is stated that  
many of the Socialist leaders have  
been arrested.

Martial law has been proclaimed in  
Hamburg and Altona.

Minister Walraf and General von  
Staan, the Prussian Minister of War,  
have been conferring.

It appears that the suspension of  
the Berliner Tageblatt and other  
Berlin newspapers was due to the  
fact that they transgressed the cen-  
sorship.

The Cologne Gazette of the 29th  
stated that at least 20,000 workers in  
the shipyards of Hamburg were  
striking for an immediate peace and  
more food.

### Military Authorities Act

Later—The Cologne Gazette states  
that the military authorities have  
ordered all workmen in Hamburg to  
resume work, intimating that those  
unable for military service, falling  
their immediate return to work, will  
be incorporated in the army and be  
forced to work.

The Koelnische Volk-Zeitung urges  
the Government to resist the  
audacious demands made by the  
strikers.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine  
Zeitung, which hitherto has urged  
not to take the movement seriously,  
now severely lectures the strikers.

There is still some suspicion here  
regarding the strikes in Germany.  
For example referring to a state-  
ment in the Vorwaerts which says,  
"Now British and French workmen  
can show whether they mean peace  
as seriously as the Germans," the  
Times suggests the possibility of so-  
called spontaneous strikes, encouraged  
from high quarters, in order to con-  
vey a false idea of the democratic  
ideals to be satisfied. "The German  
militarists would be quite ready to  
acquiesce to such a scheme provided  
they retained the means to restore  
their power but the movement may  
be difficult to control when once  
started."

Only 120,000 On Strike?  
Amsterdam, January 31.—A tele-  
gram, apparently semi-official, sent  
from Berlin yesterday states that  
there are only 120,000 strikers; that  
the traffic in the streets is normal and  
that there have been no disturbances  
anywhere in the Empire.

## STUPENDOUS TAXATION CONFRONTS GERMANY

Prussian Finance Minister  
Warns Nation Of Desperate  
Straits After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, January 31.—The Prussian  
Minister of Finance, Herr Hertg,  
declared this week that, adding the ex-  
penses which already have been in-  
curred by the German Empire to  
those which will be in the near future,  
forty-five per cent of the total wealth  
of the German nation will have to  
be paid as taxes to the Treasury.

This wealth was estimated to be  
48,000,000,000 Marks before the war,  
so that it will be taxed up to  
21,000,000,000 or 22,000,000,000 Marks.

The financial situation of all the  
belligerents will certainly be difficult  
but the Entente enjoys a consider-  
able superiority over the Central Em-  
pires, for it relies on the immense  
financial reserves and endless econo-  
mic resources of the United States  
which have hardly been touched yet  
for the purpose of the war, while the  
continuation of the war has allowed  
a union of the Allies which is a  
supreme guarantee of their future  
while it aggravates the threat of the  
ruin of the Central Empires.

## CANTON ASSEMBLY WILL MEET IN APRIL

Consular Body Forbids Troops  
Of Either Side To Fight  
In Hankow

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Canton, February 1.—The extraordinary session of the National Assembly is meeting on April 3.

Tong Shou-yi arrived yesterday to participate in the government of the Constitutional provinces.

Hankow Consuls Meet  
As a precautionary measure in view of the threatened attack on Hankow by rebel forces, the Consular Body there met yesterday and formulated two important resolutions, according to a Hankow telegram. The local Chinese authorities will be notified that Hankow, being a treaty port, will have to be exempted from civil warfare and neither loyal nor rebel troops will be allowed to conduct any military operation within the area. The defense of the city will be divided among the foreign volunteer troops and the naval forces stationed in port. The commander of the Japanese guards in Hankow was elected commander-in-chief.

To pay for the campaign ordered by the President for the recapture of Yochow, the last stronghold of Hunan, the Cabinet yesterday decided to appropriate \$10,000,000.

Following the conference of his representative with President Feng Kuo-chang at Peking, Tsuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu declared in a secret circular telegram that he will continue his peace propaganda, according to Chinese reports.

General Chang Ching-yao in response not only endorsed General Li Shun's attitude but also announced that he will not go to the front on account of it. He said that he was in receipt of a communication from General Tan Hao-min, who stated that he attacked Yochow because General Li Shun resigned his mediatorship. Another telegram from Tsuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh also favored peace. General Chang therefore will remain at Tsinanfu, awaiting developments in the amicable settlement. He announced that he would send a brigade to assist in the effort to recapture Yochow.

Meanwhile, General Wang Ching-chin, commander of the Wuchang and Yochow troops, is patiently and in vain waiting for the arrival of General Chang to take over the office. He is now unable to control his routed troops, whose lack of discipline was one of the great causes of the retreat in Yochow.

Tsuchun Chen Kwang-yuan reports that the forces under General Li Shun are bombarding Tingnan, Shansyu and Taiyu. The entire southwest of Kiangsi is threatened.

Routed Peiyang troops looted the Post Office at Hankow Thursday. There are now about 20,000 of them in the city. Different quarters have been designated for their internment. The Chamber of Commerce has volunteered to finance them provided they will start no looting.

Tsuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh reports that the Southwest is planning to concentrate its entire forces on Wuchang and Hankow. The report of the loss of Puchi and Klayu is confirmed. Extensive propaganda is going on in Wuchang among the revolutionists in the city as well as agents purposely sent there.

The mandate granting amnesty to the monarchist, Liang Shi-yi, will be so worded as to include all monarchists active before the first day of the seventh year of the Republic.

## Dr. Eddy To Speak At Song Service Today

Also Will Be Guest At A Dinner  
On Thursday  
Night

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, who spent two years at the front in Y. M. C. A. work, and who recently aided in raising \$52,000,000 for the Association in the United States, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel this afternoon on "Our Country at the Front." The meeting begins at 4:30 o'clock.

Dr. Eddy, has come to China to assist in carrying on a three months' evangelistic campaign.

A special meeting of the Saturday Club will be held next Thursday evening at the Carlton Cafe in honor of Dr. George Sherwood Eddy, who will speak on "The War and the Present World Situation."

Mr. D. Siffert, Senior Consul and Consul-General for Belgium, will preside. Dinner will begin at 8 p.m. and will be preceded by a short reception. The meeting is open to ladies and to friends of members and those wishing to form parties are requested to inform the secretary, Mr. George Fitch, as early as possible. A charge of \$2.50 per plate will be made.

## China Educational Association To Meet

Begins Three-Day Session At  
Chinese Y.M.C.A. Next  
Tuesday

The fifth annual meeting of the East China Educational Association will be held in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese Y. M. C. A. building, on February 5, 6 and 7. The sessions will be from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m., daily.

On Tuesday evening at 8:30 there will be a combined meeting of the Educational Association and the Shanghai Missionary Association at the Union Church Hall; at 8:30 a social function with refreshments, and at 7:30 a musical program, while at 8:15 there will be the usual meeting of the Missionary Association with a paper by Rev. A. J. Bowen, LL.D., President of the Nanking University and President of the East China Educational Association, on the subject of "Educational Changes."

On Wednesday evening there will be a lecture by Dr. George Sherwood Eddy at 8:15 in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall. A cordial invitation is extended to all in Shanghai who are interested in the work of the Association to attend these meetings.

## WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 31.—Samuel Montagu's weekly Silver Report states:

The tone of the market is again easier. The fall in price is attributable to freer supplies as the demand, though not active, has been fairly good.

Shanghai exchange, where some speculation has been going on, has not moved in sympathy but has actually hardened.

The continued shrinkage of the silver holding of the Indian Treasury and the impossibility of silver supplies expanding to correspond to the abnormal demand for mintage purposes render the issue of rupee notes in India timely.

## LESS COTTON IMPORTS TO ENGLAND THIS YEAR

Shortage Of Tonnage And Food  
Situation Necessitate Re-  
duction, Says Controller

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 31.—Replying to a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce regarding the shortage of shipping in connection with cotton exports to India and the East, the Shipping Controller, the Manchester Guardian understands, stated that he would endeavor to make every practicable provision but he regretted that it was impossible to promise any considerable alleviation at present.

The Shipping Controller pointed out that, owing to the reduction of tonnage and the necessity for giving priority to food, it would probably be impossible to maintain imports of cotton at the same level as last year.

## Obituary

Mr. Alfred Rothchild  
Reuter's Service  
London, January 31.—The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Charles de Rothchild, C. V. O.

## La Tosca

Puccini's beautiful opera, La Tosca, was sung for the fourth and last time by the talented Shanghai amateur company at the Olympic Theater last night. The principals, Mrs. Isenman and Messrs. Speelman and Meyer, were in their very best form and their performance, both as to acting and singing, has rarely if ever been equalled in Shanghai. The minor roles also were well taken care of and there was noticeable improvement in the work of the chorus. Mr. Blom's sacristan was specially good. The audience grew more enthusiastic from act to act and the principals were forced to make numerous acknowledgments while at the end there was a genuine ovation for them and for Maestro Alberti. General regret was expressed that there is not to be still another performance.

Get out of the interest-paying class and into the interest-receiving class by adopting a saving plan and sticking steadfastly to it.

## The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

\$1 opens a Savings Account.  
\$50 opens a Checking Account.

## Camouflage As It Is Practised



No, this isn't a circus clown. It is a military observer prepared for an ascent into a tree which is within the observation of the enemy and which is within enemy artillery range. When the circus-appearing

## Baptist College Has Graduating Exercises

The sixth graduating class of Shanghai Baptist College held its commencement activities in the last week. Last Sunday Dr. F. J. White, President of the college, preached the Baccalaureate sermon. The faculty male quartette furnished the special music. A tea was given to the students Thursday afternoon, in the college dining hall.

Thursday evening the third annual debate of the English Literary Society was held in the chapel. The subject, a timely one for Shanghai College, was "Resolved, that co-education should be adopted in Chinese colleges as soon as the necessary equipment can be secured and organization effected." The affirmative was upheld by Lai Te-kuang, Tong Chen-lang, and Chen Tsai.

The Class Day exercises were held Friday morning in the chapel, which was attractively decorated in the new college colors, red and white. After the prelude played by a student orchestra the Alma Mater was sung. Vice-President Tong gave the invocation. Chen Lien-seng, chairman of the exercises, took charge of the program. Chen Yu-bing gave the class oration. Ing Yuen-tao read the class history. Chen Tsien-yia, was class prophet.

Ling Tsao-tong addressed the undergraduates, charging them with the responsibility of loyalty to their

Alma Mater. The audience was delighted with the musical selections given by some of the girls of the Eliza Yates School. One was a song, "The Lord is My Shepherd," the other a piano solo by Miss Ling. It was a real pleasure to hear them. The girls reflected honor on their school and teachers as well as brought praise for themselves.

After a few words of formal dedication of the class gift, a large mirror, the class sang their Rallying Song and then marched down to hear Tong Chen-lang give his speech at the class tree.

Class day exercises were followed by the Seminary commencement at eleven a.m. Two men were graduated, Mr. Sen Ho-hsien of Hangchow and Mr. Tong Hwei of Chinkiang. The Rev. R. T. Bryan delivered the address. Professor Anderson sang "The Lord is My Light and My Salvation."

In the afternoon the processional consisting of the faculty and graduating class marched into the chapel. After the invocation by Vice-president Tong Mr. C. C. Nieh of Shanghai delivered an address in Chinese. He spoke at some length concerning real values in life. Dr. D. Willard Lyon of Shanghai delivered the English address. His subject was, "The Significance of a College Education." Both addresses were much appreciated. Mrs. Frank Rawlinson pleased the audience with a solo. After a few stirring words to the class, President White presented the diplomas.

The members of the graduating class were:

Chen Yu-ping, Djen Lien-sen, Shu De-lai, Lai Dzu-gwan, Ling Tsao-tong, Shen Wen-hung, Tong Chen-lang, Tien Djen-ya, Wu Gwan-pel, Wu Hwa-lang, Ing Yuen-dao.

After the singing of the national anthem the audience adjourned to view the site of the new gymnasium to view the foundations and a model of the corner stone. This gymnasium will supply a long-felt want and will be a welcome addition to the college equipment. Following the exercises tea was served to the visitors in the faculty office.

## British Repulse Raid And Take Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully repulsed an attempted raid westward of Arrieux-en-Gohelle, capturing some prisoners.

There have been hostile artillery bombardments in the neighborhood of Goussaucourt and Lens.

The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

Naval aircraft yesterday bombed enemy aerodrome and dumps. Direct hits were made and fires started. All our machines returned.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:

Our patrols secured prisoners in various sectors.

There has been a hostile artillery bombardment southward of the Arras-Cambrai Road.

Our machines heavily bombed an aerodrome southward of Ghent, a dump eastward of Roulers and the railway sidings at Courtrai.

They also used their machine-guns against enemy troops, transport and batteries in action.

We brought down four enemy machines, drove down four out of control and shot down another by gun-fire. All our machines returned.

During the night we bombed enemy dumps, billets and railway stations.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday noon:

Our patrols secured prisoners in the neighborhood of Epehy.

There has been a hostile artillery bombardment southward and northward of Lens and in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

## News Briefs

A Hsiao coolie was yesterday sentenced in the Mixed Court to three months' imprisonment for assaulting Japanese Constable K. Kato on North Szechuen Road. The accused denied having assaulted the constable, but said his riches was in the Chinese territory when the Japanese took off his licence for obstructing the public thoroughfare.

News of the death in action of Mr. Cecil Eric Henningsen, a Shanghai boy, has been received by his brother, Mr. H. F. Henningsen of Peking. The deceased was 26 years old and was second lieutenant in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He was killed in Palestine, November 30, 1917.

The British Postmaster, Shanghai, desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books and magazines from Messrs. Roland Wade, W. J. Mills, Mary John, M. Cormack, A. Sinclair, F. W. Tower, H. F. Goodfellow, James Johnston, Democrae Henderson, Messrs. P. M. Pate, F. L. Marshall, H. Ross, H. Chatley, A. H. Best, R. Grimshaw, T. H. T. Turkey, A. R. Duncan, H. W. Lambert, Capt. Pickard (as. Wuchang) C. R. C. "A friend," and anonymous.

Booking is proceeding apace for the Fancy Dress Ball at the Astor House February 27, in aid of the Palestine Restoration Fund and local charity. The local committee announces that by "local charity" is meant "aid for the refugees coming from Russia, etc., in need of help, who have been deprived of their homes by the war."

Although the display of goods now

Being held by Arthur and Bond at the Astor House is for men only, it must not be thought that the ladies have been forgotten. Mrs. Arthur will arrive in Shanghai about the end of this month with a finer selection than ever. Meanwhile, Mr. Drury is here to sell all that appeals to the vanity of man.

Modes, of 30 Nanking Road, is now holding a special sale, at which ladies' blouses and underwear and children's clothing, etc., are being disposed of at attractive prices.

Mr. John Darrah returned to Shanghai Friday after a three months' business trip to the United States.

Mr. Stirling Fessenden will sail for America in the next week, having been called home by illness of his father and mother.

The Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways announce that on Monday, February 11, the China New Year day, there will be only two through express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking, and leaving Shanghai North and Zuh Kou. Other changes will be found in the advertisement.

Mr. R. H. Parker, Managing Director of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, departed yesterday for a business trip South, during which he will visit Singapore, the Straits Settlements, Batavia and other districts.

The much-mooted film "Purity" will be seen after all. Barred once by the censors as immoral, it has now been edited somewhat and has been passed by the censors. It will be seen at the Olympic, opening February 18.

The Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a meeting Thursday afternoon at 5:30 in the

Union Church Hall for a resume of its various talks on commercialized vice. There will also be a discussion.

A civil suit was brought against the German Chemists, Voelkel and Schroeder, in the Mixed Court yesterday by H. J. Unkel, one of their former employees. He brought suit for violation of contract, having been dismissed last month. It was ruled that his contract had expired but the defendants were ordered to pay him one month's salary.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yoko Maru Feb. 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tahama Mar. 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Mar. 12  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Mar. 14  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ... Feb. 2  
Per T.G.K. s.s. Shinyu Mar. 12

## At Last

## "PURITY"

has been censored and  
passed by the Shanghai  
Municipal Council.

# "KING GEORGE IV."

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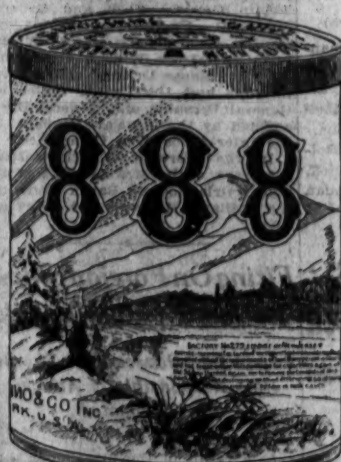
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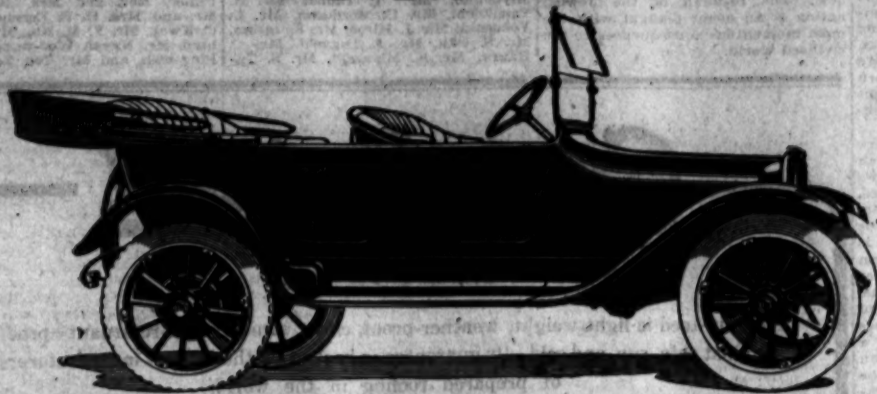
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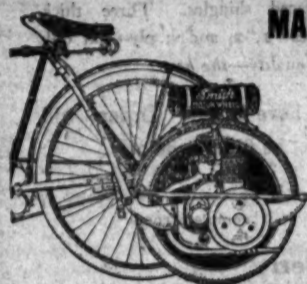
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CYCLE  
OF  
YOUR BICYCLE

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DETACHABLE

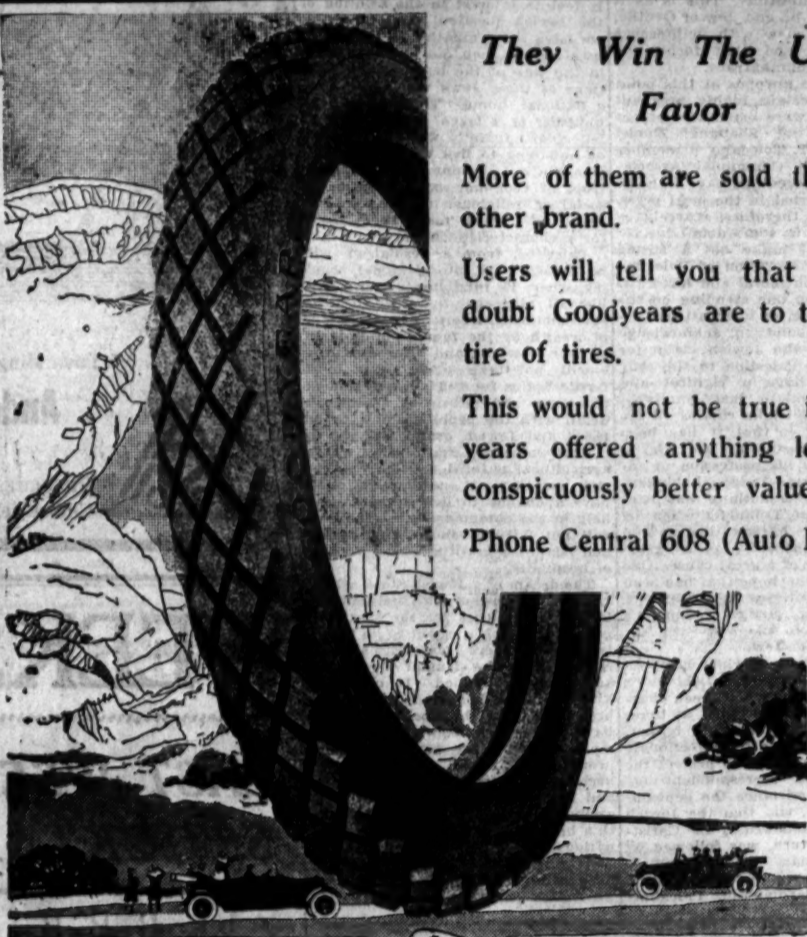
DOES IT!

COMES COMPLETE, READY  
TO ATTACH TO ANY BICYCLE

IT IS A POWERFUL  
MOTOR MOUNTED ON  
A LIGHT STEEL WHEEL

**Smith Motor Wheel** Made Cycling  
DETACHABLE

A Pleasure



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AKRON

*They Win The User's  
Favor*

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doubt Goodyears are to them the  
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\$6.00

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STEAM HOSE  
SUCTION HOSE—SMOOTH BORE  
"GUARDIAN" & "DEFENDER" MILL &  
GARDEN HOSE, SINGLE OR DOUBLE  
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Wherever you are,  
Stop a moment!  
Have you ever considered  
What a world of happiness

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## HISTORY REPEATED IN WAR INCIDENTS

Gallant Acts Of Warriors Long  
Dead Recalled By Present  
Day Fighters

History is being repeated in the present conflict.

The shot fired at Lexington that was "heard around the world" had its parallel in the shot that came from the pistol held by Gavrio Princip which brought death to Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife and plunged the world into war.

Horatius, who defended the bridge across the Tiber, has had his counterpart in many an individual, and Paul Revere's ride was made a thousand times when the Kaiser let loose his dogs of war.

It was in 597 B. C. that Horatius gallantly defended the bridge against the army of Lars Postum, King of Clusium. The modern Horatius at the bridge was a Highlander, one of the thousands of unknown heroes.

One hundred and fifty men were detailed to hold a bridge. The German advance was temporarily held up by the courage of these men. Finally a silent Maxim was left standing with its gun crew lying dead in a ring around it. It had been loaded and the belt of the gun was charged when all the gunners were wiped out. There it stood on its tripod silent and the Germans advanced.

Suddenly in full view of the advancing foe a lone Highlander rushed out, seized the Maxim, shouldered it, ran across the bridge and on the far side deposited it. Then he opened a hail of bullets upon the advancing column, which broke and took to cover. He had checked the advance, this lone Horatius, and enabled reinforcements to come up. They arrived too late to relieve him, for when he dropped thirty bullets had cut him down, but had saved the bridge.

In the Franco-Prussian war a despatch was "lost" which might have averted the French defeat in 1870. Bazaine, whose message Marshal MacMahon never received, was after the war ordered shot for treason, a sentence which was commuted to twenty years imprisonment.

Early in the war when Field Marshal John French and General Joffre were straining every nerve to hold back the German advance, which they did finally at the Marne, a French General, so the story goes, refused to open orders sent by an officer who had been promoted over his head. The message, like the despatch in the Franco-Prussian war, was "lost" and a division, which was left without support, was almost annihilated. The story goes that the General was ordered shot.

The first Victoria Cross in the Crimean war was given to a sailor, who afterward rose to be a Rear Admiral, Commander C. D. Lucas, who when a shell, sizzling but unexploded, fell on the deck, picked it up with his hands and cast it into the sea. The tossing overboard of the shell undoubtedly saved the British flagship.

At the battle of Jutland, when the fleets of Germany and Great Britain met for the first time in combat, a British bluejacket picked up an unexploded shell and tossed it overboard, saved his ship and won the Victoria Cross.

Germany's sea raiders recall the activities of Confederate raiders in the civil war. The Emden bagged a score of ships in the Indian Ocean, the speedy Karlsruhe captured many merchantmen and the Dresden and Leipzig gathered in others before they themselves had their careers ended, but none of Germany's commerce destroyers approached the record of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, which in the China Sea and Indian Ocean, Caribbean Sea and Atlantic captured 89 United States vessels, while the bag of the Florida totaled 37, the Shenandoah 26, the Tallahassee 29, the Sumter 18 and the Tacoma 15. In a little less than two years the Alabama had sailed 75,000 miles before she met the Kearsarge, and was sunk off Cherbourg.

At the conference at Chatillon in 1814 the allied nations' representatives got together and agreed that no separate peace should be made with Napoleon. Early in the war Great Britain, France and Russia signed such an agreement against the Huns, and since then every nation that is fighting the Hohenzollerns has agreed that there shall be no separate peace made with Germany.

Camouflage in war is not new; it has been used in hundreds of forms on the battlefield and elsewhere. The wooden horse of Troy had its counterpart in 1915 when the steamship River Clyde, which was used as a transport in the landing of troops at Seddul-Bahr, on the Gallipoli peninsula, deceived the Turks.

Apparently the ship got out of control and the British beached the vessel near the proposed landing place. Then, in a spectacular way, the crew took to the boats and rowed off. The Turks saw in the beaching nothing more than an accident. That night thousands of soldiers hidden on board effected a landing under cover of darkness.

The device used by the French to hurl bombs into German trenches is modelled on the principle of the catapult used by besieging armies to hurl stones into walled cities.

Another ancient device used in

trench warfare is the shield used by bomb throwers to protect themselves from bullets of the enemy. In fact, many of the instruments of warfare devised or used by Pericles, Archimedes, Leonardo, Galini, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon, Wellington, Melike and Grant have been made more efficient.

Helmet styles have not changed in centuries. There is a curious resemblance between the iron pots worn by ancient knights and those employed by the soldiers of America and Europe. Indeed ancient and medieval armor dating back to the time of the Crusades has been imitated by the twentieth century. Some of the designs found in museums have not even been altered.

It is more than a hundred years since the war of 1815, when wooden ships maneuvered for position, poured broadsides into one another, and were fastened together, while the cry went up for boarders to fight hand to hand. Such encounters had their parallel in this war when two British destroyers met with six German destroyers in the English Channel. Every gun at one time was working, and a British and a German destroyer were locked together and the men fought furiously hand to hand, just as they did a century ago.

German seamen of a rammed destroyer climbed aboard one of the British boats and a midshipman fought them back again with an automatic revolver. They were killed or driven into the sea by British bluejackets who came to the midshipman's aid.

History is also repeating itself with gas and fire. The use of gases goes back to the days before Christ. It was used in the Peloponnesian wars, 431 to 404 B. C. The middle ages knew Greek fire.

Bows and arrows, used from time immemorial by the Indians, have been used in this war by expert archers to transmit messages.

### LUXEMBURG'S PEACE HOPE

Asks Allies To Free Her From German Domination After War

Washington, December 29.—The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which like Belgium was overrun by the Germans during the first month of the war in Europe, has submitted to the Entente Powers a statement of the desires of its Government with respect to any special dispositions affecting that State which may be made after the conclusion of peace. The statement was submitted through a diplomatic agent, which Luxembourg has established at Bern, with the title of Charge d'Affaires.

In this statement it is asserted that Luxembourg would be opposed to any peace terms which would make her dependent upon Germany, Belgium, France, or any other nation, and that she desires only the re-establishment of her political independence and neutrality guaranteed by the treaty of 1872.

Luxembourg desires also that her railway lines, which before the war Germany had a right to operate, shall be turned over to her at the conclusion of peace, thus depriving Germany of any future pretext to claim the right to enter Luxembourg territory for the protection of those lines.

The third desire of Luxembourg, as stated by the Charge d'Affaires at Bern, is that the country shall not be made to pay a portion of the penalty which Germany may be made to suffer in an economic war after the war. If a line must be drawn economically, it is suggested that the welfare of Luxembourg demands that she depend rather upon France and her allies than on the Central Powers.

The establishment of a Luxembourg legation at the Swiss capital is regarded here as an indication that the people and officials of Luxembourg, who have occupied an advantageous position for observing developments in Germany, may have concluded that peace will soon be assured, either without a military decision or with the defeat of the Central Powers.

### Rubber Outputs

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	37,500	—
Amber	4,206	—
Anglo-Dutch	68,000	—
Anglo-Java	161,000	—
Ayer Tawah	27,129	—
Batu Anam	18,189	—
Bukit Toh Alang	16,410	—
Bute	17,158	—
Chempedak	13,300	—
Chemor	20,439	—
Cheng	20,574	—
Consolidated	55,985	—
Dominion	47,751	—
Gula Katumpung	117,585	—
Shipped to London	123,981	—
Java Consolidated	79,000	—
Kamunting	28,645	—
Kapala	10,987	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	11,525	—
Kota Bahroo	40,867	—
Kroewoek	40,000	—
Langkat	53,691	68,683
Padang	28,500	—
Permatas	—	—
Pengkalan	14,956	—
Repah	13,500	14,500
Samarang	18,077	21,000
Semambu	11,848	—
Sesawang	—	40,763

## The Re-Birth Of The Jewish Nation In Palestine

THOSE whose concept of humanity is based on the belief that the world is the sport of chance must inevitably fail to grasp the real meaning and significance of the liberation of Jerusalem from the yoke of the Turk. On the other hand, those who do not hug the theory that human affairs are ruled by a whimsical and capricious fate, but that the world is making steady, though tardy, progress towards nobler ideals, cannot be slow to realize that the capture of Jerusalem forms not only a turning-point in the great European drama still in progress of enactment, but is probably fated to form a turning-point in a larger world sense. The dramatic fall of Jerusalem may mean much or nothing to the world, but the indications are that the former eventuality is more likely to occur.

Out here in Shanghai, the question of the future of Palestine has been pushed to the forefront by a notable and learned address given by the honorable Judge Lobingier over two weeks ago and repeated last Sunday in the Martyrs Memorial Hall. The Judge's address has had the effect of stimulating public interest in the question of Palestine and has given rise to lively correspondence in the columns of the local press. This shows that even in this comparatively remote corner of the world, where but the fringe of the great European struggle touches us, an intelligent interest is being manifested in the problem of the ultimate disposal of Palestine. This is as it should be, for no Jew or Gentile, can affect to view with indifference the fate of a land that forms the cradle of the human race.

It would be apropos at this point to refer to certain highly pregnant remarks that were made at a recent meeting of the Shanghai Zionist body by Mr. T. Toledano, a member of the Jewish Communal Association. The proceedings have hitherto not been reported in the local press, and it would, therefore, scarcely be amiss to give in some detail his remarks, as they make out a strong case for the restoration of Palestine to the Jews, on moral and historical grounds. Even one standing on the narrow platform of international expediency is bound to acknowledge the justice of the Jewish claim for the return of Palestine to the only people who have a rightful and legitimate claim to that country—the Jews. This claim carries all the greater weight in that it has been staunchly supported by one who is accustomed by his profession to administer justice. Judge Lobingier, Mr. Toledano did nothing but bare justice to Judge Lobingier when he described the latter's lecture on "Jerusalem Delivered" as a great address worthy of a great cause. One must endorse the hope that has been expressed that all Jewish newspapers would produce Judge Lobingier's address so as to win over even the most recalcitrant Jew.

The correspondence which has been given rise to by Judge Lobingier's address has, on the whole, been characterized by kindness, and at times interspersed with some good humor, due to the scramble for affectionate prospective candidates to protect the Jews. One correspondent invoked to his assistance the genealogical argument, viz., that the Jewish religion, being followed by the Christian, which, in turn, was followed by the Mohammedan, the last-named, venerating its predecessors, would be the better guardian of Palestine.

However, the Mohammedan world has many national countries, and its own particular shrines and historical centers are not in Palestine but in Mecca and Medina, and the Mohammedan people will surely not deny Jewry this historical restitution of rights. But it is to be hoped that when the question of Palestine is revived in due course of time, the further correspondence in the public press will not degenerate into a discussion of the respective merits of different creeds, which have no bearing whatsoever on the question of the restoration of Palestine. The grant of Palestine to the Jews must meet the full approval of all nations, Mohammedans included, when the healing influence of peace shall be on us. This gift must not rankle in anyone's breast and Palestine must in return be most tolerant, allowing full control of all shrines to their respective religious sects.

The desire of the Jews to return to the land of their forefathers is an enigma to some people, often Jews themselves. In Italy, for instance, Mr. Toledano reminded his hearers at the meeting in question, there is no anti-Semitism. An Italian Jew is a pure Italian with a particular form of worship, a matter which neither preoccupies nor antagonizes anyone. Consequently, the Jew is part and parcel of his country, where he rises to the greatest height, in fact, in a greater ratio than his Christian brethren, and not merely in the realm of finance, but in administrative, military, naval or other spheres. Jews in such countries do not directly feel an interest in the solution of the Jewish question. But now that we have the sympathy of Christianity's leading men, no one can stand in the way of the legitimate aspirations of those Jews who must have a national home. This means the uplifting of a large section of intellectual humanity who are unable or unwilling to live where they are, whether on account of feeling de trop, of economic congestion or of social or religious intolerance, circumstances which make them yearn for a characteristic home.

Palestine, from a desolation, will be transformed into a model country, where its inhabitants will strive, like all pioneers, to erect healthy surroundings, where accumulations of wealth by the few—a by-product of over-crowding and discrimination—will not take place. The most fertile brains for thirty years studied the ways and means of dealing in detail with the problems now to be faced and Jewish brains will see to it that industries shall spring where agricultural natural resources might end, so that all newcomers shall have a chance to live decently and help in the common weal. The Jew will not fail to show Christianity and Islam his gratitude for centuries of hospitality.

The dream of a Jewish State, which has been cherished with indomitable faith for centuries by the scattered people of Israel, is about to be translated from a mere dream into a living reality. It has the element of romance and drama combined. It ought to kindle mingled hope and pride in the breasts of Jews the world over, who have in the past contributed in no mean degree to the sum of human progress. Palestine is destined to become a center of Jewish culture, and it may yet be given to Jewry to apply a divine and God-given balm to this bruised old world and lead the nations into the path of Peace, and bring to the world an era of international harmony and concord. No better stewardship of Palestine

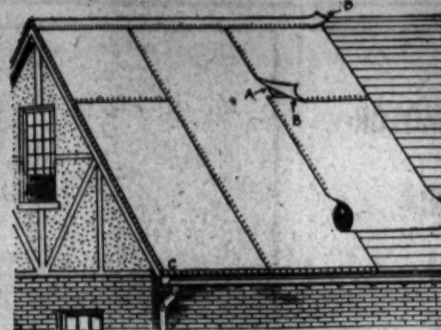
could be conceived than that of the Jews. The country is not a vital necessity to the Great Powers. The possession of it by any one of them is bound to lead to endless friction. The country, if it is to be redeemed, in the true sense of the word, requires, besides great energy and patient industry, spiritual enthusiasm, and history points to no more suitable stewardship than the Jew's. A Jewish State in Palestine will not estrange Jews of various nationalities from the lands of their birth but will create a vital link between the old dispensation and the new. The re-birth of the Jewish nation is an event fraught with the most momentous consequences to the civilized world.

### Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. Larsen.  
Per C.N. s.s. S. Yang from Hongkong:—Messrs. C. H. B. Taylor, R. Dixon, and S. J. Hill.  
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangy from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Crinba.  
Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Foochow:—Messrs. R. E. Buchanan, C. H. Hennson, and Yin.  
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan from Hankow:—Mr. Hansemann.  
Per C.M. s.s. Taisun from Ningpo:—Mr. Bernard.  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Valle, Mrs. A. Bouchard, Mr. N. Ehrhardt, Mr. C. Goldenberg, Mr. C. Tiricoto, Mr. S. J. Fuller, Rev. and Mrs. W. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ferguson, Mr. E. C. Kwok, Mr. Y. M. Niu, Mr. G. Shepherd, Mr. Nyuen Woo-wang, Mr. Lee Ping-wah, and Mr. Ten To.

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## TELLS WHOLE STORY OF SINKING U-BOAT

Destroyers Dropped Depth Charges, Bringing Submarine To Surface

SANK IN A FEW MINUTES

Four Officers And 35 Sailors Surrender And Receive Chivalrous Treatment

Washington, December 29.—Full details of the destruction by American destroyers of a German submarine and the capture of its crew, made public today by the Navy Department, show that the destroyers Fanning and Nicholson were the warships engaged. The incident was reported November 24, but few facts were given at the time.

The submarine was sunk, the Navy Department's story of the affair indicates, as it was preparing to attack a merchant ship flotilla conveyed by the destroyers.

The Navy Department's full story of the incident follows:

"At about 4:10 p.m., while escorting a convoy, Coxswain David D. Loomis, lookout of the Fanning, sighted a small periscope some distance off the port bow, extending about a foot out of water, and visible for only a few seconds. The Fanning immediately headed for the spot, and about three minutes after the periscope had been sighted dropped a depth charge. The Nicholson also speeded to the position of the submarine, which appeared to be heading toward a merchant vessel in the convoy, and dropped another depth charge.

At that moment the submarine's conning tower appeared on the surface between the Nicholson and the Fanning, and the Nicholson fired three shots from her stern gun. The bow of the submarine came up rapidly. She was down by the stern, but fought herself and seemed to increase her speed. The Nicholson cleared, the Fanning headed for the U-boat, firing from the bow gun. After the third shot, the crew of the submarine all came on deck and held up their hands, the submarine surrendering at 4:30 p.m.

"The Fanning approached the submarine to pick up the prisoners, with destroyers keeping their batteries trained on the boat. A line was got to the submarine, but in a few minutes she sank. The line was let go, and the crew of the U-boat jumped into the water and swam to the Fanning.

Overboard To Succor Prisoner

"Although the crew all wore life preservers," the statement continues, "a number of them were exhausted when they reached the side of the destroyer. As the submarine sank, five or six men were caught by the

radio aerial and carried below the surface before they disentangled themselves. Ten of the men were so weak that knees had to be passed under their arms to be passed aboard. One man was in such a condition that he could not even hold the line thrown him. Chief Pharmacist's mate Elser Harwell and Coxswain Francis G. Connor (N. N. V.) jumped overboard after this man and secured a line under his arm. When he was hauled aboard every effort was made to resuscitate him, but he died in a few minutes. The four officers of the submarine and the thirty-five members of the crew were all taken prisoners.

"After being taken on board the prisoners were given hot coffee and sandwiches. Though kept under strict guard they seemed contented, and after a short time commenced to sing. To make them comfortable the crew of the destroyer gave them their warm coats and heavy clothing.

"The German officers said the first depth charge had wrecked the machinery of the submarine and caused her to sink to a considerable depth.

"The submarine bore no number nor distinguishing mark. She was, however, identified by lifebelts and by statements of an officer and men of the crew. One of the lifebelts, the reports said, had 'Kaiser' marked on one side and 'Gott' on the other.

"The Fanning proceeded to port and transferred her prisoners under guard. As they were leaving in small boats the Germans gave three cheers. The commanding officer of the Fanning read the burial service over the body of the dead German sailor, and the destroyer proceeded to sea and buried him with full military honors.

"In his report the commander of the Fanning praises the conduct of his officers and crew and gives particular credit to Lieutenant Walter O. Henry, officer of the deck, and to Coxswain Loomis, who sighted the periscope. He also commends Pharmacist's Mate Harwell and Coxswain Connor, who jumped overboard to save the drowning German.

Praised By British Commander  
"The British Commander in Chief, under whom the destroyers were operating, said this in his report to the British Admiralty: 'The whole affair reflects credit on the discipline and training of the United States flotilla,' and added that the incident showed that the Fanning is a man-of-war in the best sense of the term, well disciplined and organized and ready for immediate action. He also praises her commander, Lieutenant A. S. Carpenter, and commends Lieutenant Henry, Coxswain Loomis, Pharmacist's Mate Harwell, and Coxswain Connor. The British Admiral also commended the prompt action of the Nicholson, which, he says, completed the success of its sister ship. The Nicholson was commanded by Lieutenant G. H. Fort. The British Admiralty sent a telegram to the Commander in Chief directing him to express to the com-

## New Type Of French Observation Balloon



NEW FRENCH "SAUSAGE" A new French sausage balloon being sent aloft on its trial. The gas bag has several new developments the secrets of which are guarded by the French authorities.

manding officer, officers and men of the Fanning, its 'high appreciation of their successful action against enemy submarines.'

"Vice Admiral Sims, commanding the American forces operating in European waters, commended the officers and men of the Fanning and Nicholson. Coxswain Loomis was advanced to the next higher rating in recognition of his vigilance in sighting the periscope."

The Navy Department gave out the addresses of the officers of the destroyer Fanning as follows: Lieutenant Carpenter, commanding, George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Lieutenant G. H. Fort, Wash-

ington, D. C.

Lieutenant Walter O. Henry, care

N. F. Milloy, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Lieutenant Robert B. Carney, 918

South Forty-eighth Street, Philadel-

phia.

Ensign John A. Vincent, 420 The

Rookery, Chicago.

Coxswain D. D. Loomis, Sage,

Mich.

Chief Pharmacist's Mate Elser

Harwell, Scotts Hill, Tenn.

Coxswain Francis G. Connor,

National Naval Volunteers, 149 Del-

aware Avenue, Jersey City.

## MORGENTHAU URGES HOLY LAND FOR ALL

Warns Co-religionists That Others Also Have Deep Interest In Palestine

CANNOT HOLD ALL JEWS

Advocates Hebraic Culture, But Retention Of Citizenship In Countries Of Liberty

New York, Dec. 12.—Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey, discussed yesterday Zionism and the future of Palestine in a statement which in part said:

"The fall of Jerusalem, its recapture by Christian forces after twelve centuries of almost uninterrupted Mohammedan rule, is surely an event of the greatest significance to all American Christians, and indeed Christians everywhere, will rejoice that the Holy Land, so well known to them through both the Old and New Testaments, has been restored to the civilized world.

"But I wish to sound a note of warning to my coreligionists on the one hand and on the other strongly emphasize to all my American fellow citizens that certain positive facts should not be overlooked at this time. I believe that the leaders of the Zionists have always perceived that it would be impossible to have all the Jews return to Palestine, and that the others who hold to that Utopia will soon be disillusioned.

"It is almost unnecessary to refer to the fact that it is economically impossible to settle thirteen million people upon the narrow and impoverished lands which were the ancient soil of our people. But this is not what I wish to emphasize chiefly. The fact that has vital significance to me and, I believe, to a majority of those of my faith in America is that we are 100 per cent Americans, and wish to remain so, irrespective of the fact that some of our blood is Jewish and some of our clay is German, Russian or Polish. To us and our children America too is veritably a holy land.

Universal Peace Essential

"We have now come to a great crisis in the history of the world. The essential thing for us is to fight for universal peace as a basis for a practical world brotherhood. This great result is not only possible; it is necessary if civilization is to endure. Let me ask my coreligionists, face to face and heart to heart, how many of you would be willing to forswear the great duty we have here and the great task which history gives us of being true, real, unalloyed American citizens in this time of resplendent ideals and momentous deeds in order to devote your entire lives to the upbuilding of Hebraic

institutions in Palestine? I, for one, do not see that it is at all necessary to ignore the lesser in order to serve the greater purpose.

"Let me repeat most emphatically, we Jews in America are Jews in religion and Americans in nationality. It is through America and her institutions that we shall work out our part in bringing better ideals and morals and sounder principles of policy to the whole world. Likewise the Jews of the British Empire, that is probably 99 per cent of them, have not the slightest intention of deserting their British fellow citizens. The same holds good as to France and Italy. If Russia maintains as we all hope and pray that she may maintain, a republican form of government, the Jews of Russia will very soon come to feel the same fellowship with all their Russian neighbors that we now have as regards our fellow Americans.

Zionism More Than A Dream

"And yet Zionism is more than a mere dream. Its theories, upon which so much emphasis has been placed during the past generation, contain practical elements which are not above realization. I most sincerely trust that those of my religious faith who are now imbued with this idea will not permit impracticable schemes to make impossible the realization of the good that is in Zionism.

"The Jewish communities in Palestine should be given every opportunity for development. Some Jews now in America will wish to live there permanently; many others, who have not the slightest intention of surrendering their citizenship in the countries where their children are to live and work, will still wish to have a share in the preservation and development of a free, Jewish Palestine.

"But not only Jews are interested in Palestine; every truly educated and liberal minded person in the world will wish to see the ancient Jewish culture given an opportunity for expression and growth. Furthermore, and this is what I beg my Jewish fellow religionists not to lose sight of for a moment, all Christendom too looks upon Palestine as the Holy Land, in which every believing Christian has a deep religious interest and a right to share.

"What an error it would be, at the very time when the primary message to the world of the Jewish people and their religion should be one of peace, brotherhood and the international mind, to set up a limited nationalist state and thereby appear to create a physical boundary to their religious influence! Let us give the strictly Hebraic culture a better chance than this would imply. Meanwhile nothing should draw our attention from the infinitely greater opportunities of the age in which we live. After the many centuries of restrictions, persecutions and cruelties suffered by our people we are at last sharing the blessings of freedom and of universal fellowship in all the great democratic countries of the world."



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OR

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A Page from the History of France Produced

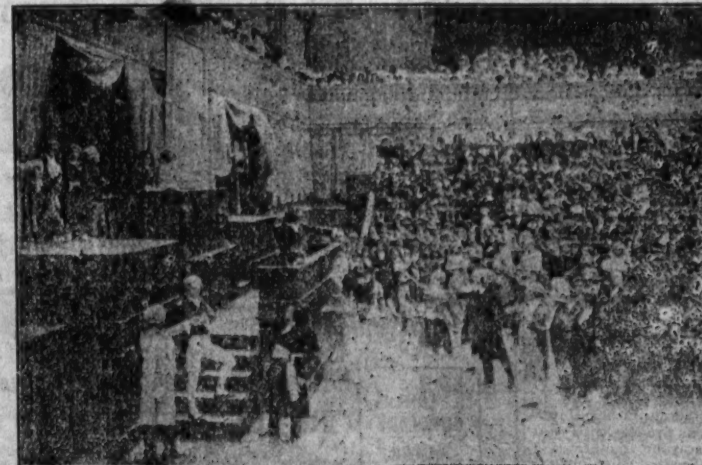
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The French Revolution is perhaps the darkest, yet the most absorbing, of any period in French history and to raise the curtain for a brief spell; to view through the medium of cinematography, the sufferings and the final triumph of the people of France, teaches a lesson that we can well learn today.

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The film is an adaptation of Victorien Sardou's world famous play "Thermidor," which created such a sensation towards the end of the last century, and all lovers of history and romance, and they are many, will welcome this page from the history.



## There's Nothing Strenuous, Oh, No! In The Canadian Flying School

By An American Member Of The  
Royal Flying Corps

When the United States declared war on Germany several of us joined the Royal Flying Corps of the British army because our own Government was not yet ready to supply the bird seed necessary to change us from ordinary mortals to bird men, and when we reached Toronto, the training station of the R. F. C. in America, we found a goodly majority of those in training to be Americans. Able-bodied Canadians and nearly all "gone over there" long before.

After swearing allegiance to the King and receiving our kit we were sent to the Physical Training School at Long Branch, a beautiful camp site overlooking Lake Ontario. Here for five long hours each day we were put through exercises and drills by terrible non-commissioned officers of the British army, and there are no harder drill masters than these same N. C. O.'s to be found in any army. It takes several days to understand that some of them are trying to speak English, but you eventually give them credit for their effort and then settle down to learn their several versions of good old King's English, and believe me, each one of them has his own ideas on the subject.

### Things The Aviator Must Know

The physical training lasts about a month. The first week is devoted to learning their language and nursing sore feet and muscles; the second to learning something of the drill and deciding what awful rotters the N. C. O.'s are; the third to learning more of the drill and forming a little better opinion of the N. C. O.'s, and the fourth week you feel that you know everything about everything and among the things that you know best is that the N. C. O.'s are agents of Satan whose only object is to make a cadet's life miserable.

But the physical training is not all you get at Long Branch by any means. It only lasts five hours a day, but the army day is some fourteen to sixteen hours long and the remainder must be filled in. Hence it is that you have several hours of wireless, several of gunnery, several of artillery observation and several of the duties and conduct of the British officer, who must be a gentleman above all else.

The Lewis and Vickers automatic rapid fire machine guns we learned to know with a vengeance—every little recess, every little prolongation, the name of every little part—and what a lot there is to these simple looking contrivances! We learn the sequence of mechanism backward and forward and sideways, so that in their dreams I have heard fellows sit up suddenly in their beds and shout: "The stud on the lower lever being engaged in the prolongation of the left inner side plate and the lower lever being at right angles to the top lever which is attached to the side plate moves the side plate and top pawls from right to left," &c., indefinitely. For it is hampered into us that our very existence in an airplane at the front depends on our ability to know our gun, not only to shoot it, but to take it apart, clean it, sense its faults and remedy them and be able to correct a jam with this greatest despatch.

In the fourth week we know all this and we are fairly fed up with the camp. Then come the examinations, which we take with fluttering hearts and await the results with terrible premonitions. Several days afterward "revelay" (with the accent on the second syllable) is sound at 5 instead of 5.30. We know what to expect.

We get up pack our kits, fold our blankets and shave. Heaven help the man who neglects to shave in the British army! We are on parade at 5.30 and the names of those who have passed their examinations are read out. The successful ones have some coffee and marmalade and are on trains for Toronto University by 6 o'clock. The unsuccessful ones return to their tents in utter dejection to grind out several more weeks.

### The Scotch Sergeant-Major

The University of Toronto is a beautiful place. It has that quiet dignified air so welcome to the student. The very air seems to be intellectual, and when we saw it for the first time we congratulated ourselves on being so fortunate. Alas! how quickly our opinions changed! Soon we learned to speak of the hateful Long Branch as "dear old Long Branch."

We had breakfast in Burwash Hall, which is also the name of a penitentiary and of a famous Canadian. Burwash Hall looked like an old cathedral at first, but after a while we began to wonder what kind of man the famous Canadian could have been, and these thoughts degenerated into a desire to know more about the penitentiary.

We thought we had learned discipline at Long Branch; but no. We only began to learn it now. The demon discipline followed us everywhere from "revelay" to tattoo. On early morning parade he was there in the form of our Scotch Sergeant-Major, a fine big specimen of the British army. He was a fine fellow off duty, but on parade!

Were your shoes not shined, buttons polished, clothes brushed, cleanly shaved you were "up for orders" that day, which meant at least seven days C. B. (confinement to barracks). The C. M. wasn't so bad; it was the old S. M. that bothered us most. He always finished his tirades with the advice that "it's your mother-r-r-y you need to take care of you"—all the R's rolling uproariously till I felt her reed indeed.

Fortunately the Sergeant-Major didn't have us under his wing all the

time. After inspection we would go to our classes in the school of military aeronautics. I don't mean that he neglected us entirely after inspection. No, indeed, he would be waiting for us at recess on the campus and after classes seeking whom he might devour.

The No. 1 School of Military Aeronautics at Toronto University is the most complete of its kind in America. The student is instructed in every detail of the construction of the airplane and the sea engine. He is coached continually in the strategy of the air, map reading and making, &c. He becomes familiar with all the instruments used in the airplane to aid in flying and all the instruments used to destroy the enemy. In a word, he must know the theory of his business thoroughly before he takes up any of the practical work of flying. The course is six weeks long.

### Ready To Fly

When you pass every subject you are ready to learn to fly. I say you are ready to fly, but perhaps you have not reckoned with your arch enemy, the sergeant-major. He now enters disguised as an all supreme judge. You had thirty deportment marks to your credit when you entered the school. How many have you left?

Well, you lost five for not being shaved one morning, five more perhaps for missing a class and ten for being absent without leave. Therefore, you have not sufficient discipline. You cannot be trusted to carry on this serious business of war without sufficient discipline, and it begins to dawn in your more or less frivolous mind that war is a serious business, and that the part you are to play is the most important part of modern warfare.

At the same time it begins to dawn on you that the sergeant-major and all the other hated N. C. O.'s at the school and at Long Branch are playing their part in this serious business, and it's up to you to play yours.

When the sergeant-major announces that you must spend two more weeks at the school for discipline you are convinced, and when you get this conviction you begin to consider yourself an embryo officer in the British army—the British army of long and illustrious record of achievement, although you may still remember with perhaps half a chuckle that as an American you have something on the British army at that. But the Canadian or English cadet who is your roommate perhaps will chuckle with you, and it's all in the best of spirits for you are now brothers in arms.

By the time you finally reach one of the four flying fields in and around Toronto you have tamed down considerably. You obey orders without a murmur and you respect your superior officers, and then comes your "joy ride," the first time in the air. The feeling is never to be forgotten.

From the time you entered the flying corps the one question ever in your mind is, "How will I take to the air?" And there is ever a certain amount of doubt. It is so different from anything you have ever done before, absolutely revolutionary.

You are posted to a squadron; you are posted to a flight in that squadron you are placed under an instructor in that flight. The instructor is a finished pilot. Sometimes he is a returned aviator with a score of Huns to his credit, but you will never learn it from him; he is too modest. He tells you he will take you up in five minutes, so you get a leather coat, crash helmet, goggles, flying boots, socks, and doll yourself all up, despite the fact that the instructor probably has nothing but an old worn army tunic, helmet and goggles. When you take the front seat in the aeroplane you generally look like a million dollars worth of paraphernalia, and the instructor takes the rear seat, looking like thirty cents.

### Sensations In The Air

You place your left hand on the "joy stick," a vertical bar of wood which controls the upward and downward flight of the machine, and also the banking of it on the turns, and your feet rest on the rudder bars, which control the right and left turning; you do it very gingerly and with a resolution to take them off at the first sign of something wrong. A mechanic puts a speaking tube to

your ears, so that the instructor may talk to you above the din of the motor, and fastens your belt.

The instructor asks, "Are you ready?" and you nod. The mechanic takes his place in front of the propeller.

"Gas on, sir!" he cries.

"Gas on," replies the instructor. "Buck in!" and he turns the propeller several times. "Switch on!"

The instructor puts on the switch and the mechanic gives the propeller another turn and you taxi along the ground. Before you know it you are in the air and a good distance from the ground.

For about five minutes on that first joy ride I had no sensation at all. I was in some kind of a daze. Afterward I thought it was like the sleep which I have always thought precedes the entry of a mortal into the next world. Suddenly I shook myself and began to take an interest in things.

I looked over the side of the plane and a great map stretched out before me, with little toy houses and miniature trees, lakes, valleys and hills. It was nothing but a map, it seemed—a map that moved under you.

There was none of the dizziness noticeable when one looks down from a tall building. The machine flew steadily along without the least jolt under the skillful guidance of the instructor, and I began to have a grand and glorious feeling. I was defying nature and rivaling the birds. I felt proud and laughy and very important.

There was no sense of fear. I felt absolutely secure and invincible hung up there in the sky and that sense of security has been with me ever since when I am in the air. I cannot explain it and, of course, it is not logical, but it is there.

### Real Business Aboard

On this first joy ride we flew about for about fifteen minutes and then the instructor cut off his engine, nosed the machine down and we glided in long spirals from a height of about 1,000 feet, landing only a few feet from where we started. That night I carefully made my first entry in my log book.

A cadet receives from four to about fifteen hours instruction with an instructor before he makes his "solo." The time depends upon the aptitude of the pupil. Natural flyers, it may be said, fly from the very start and it is really very easy, much easier than driving an automobile through a crowded street. The machines practically fly themselves. But although it is easy to fly in the air, taking off and landing are not so easy.

When a student has done fifty hours flying, passed certain tests of wireless and machine gunnery and received sufficient discipline he gets his commission and wings and is sent to England really to learn to fly. Over there he has to become familiar with the faster and more sensitive machines, and he must learn to stunt, because sometimes stunting is the only salvation against the Hun machine guns and "Archie," the terrible anti-aircraft guns.

Over there the cadet learns to loop, side slip, nose spin, stall and what not till he is considered clever enough to like a Hun in equal combat and a Hun is generally licked in equal combat in the air if he can be persuaded to fight. It's a great life if you don't weaken.

### FEARS GERMAN BREAKDOWN

Road Of Conquest A Dangerous One, Says Professor Meinecke

Under the guise of an article treating of the military breakdown in Russia, Professor Meinecke, Heidelberg historian, writing in Die Hilde of November 22, takes occasion to point out to the rulers of Germany the dangers of continuing the policy of imperialism and aggression. As quoted in The London Times, Professor Meinecke says:

"In spite of the Tannenberg and Goltz blows, we must admit that Russia was quite unexpectedly efficient in marshalling and organizing her power in the first years of the war, and that her apparatus of State and army kept the enormous masses together and was able again and again to lead them to the useless slaughter. But then the tremendous structure collapsed all of a sudden with a crash. The Russian autocracy and the Russian will to power had overtaxed its strength. That is a lesson to think about. The existing organization of the modern large State can for a long time, a very long time, pursue robber purposes with its apparently inexhaustible resources of man power, and it can march in brilliant and dazzling fashion along the paths of the unlimited policy of power—until the hour of Nemesis comes."

"Our German people is kept together and enabled to carry on this war, not alone by the

iron hands of state authority, military discipline, and the habit of loyal obedience, but also by its own appreciation, its own feeling, of what this war means and by its own independent ethical and political will to live. From the moment when the people was compelled to see that the war was growing beyond the measure of healthy national self-assertion into a war of conquest the moral content which keeps it together today would begin to crumble, and the eagerness, love, enthusiasm, patience, self-denial, toughness, and all the other qualities which at present enable us to do our duty, often in silent suffering, at the front, in the workshop, and in the quiet of our homes would diminish and melt away. It is a very dangerous experiment to try to lead the German people along the path of a policy of conquest."

"Do not let us hide from ourselves the fact that, even for the achievement of moderate and reasonable war aims, we may perhaps still have to make hard and grievous sacrifices. For we know the fanaticism of the French and the stiff-necked boxer will of England, and we also do not underestimate the support which they have in America."

Professor Meinecke deprecates the lack of any sober sense of reality among a great part of the German educated classes, and says: "They have no conception of the pressure which a perpetuation of the world coalition against us would exercise upon the future development of Germany without and within."

### ALWAYS TIRED.

Some men and many women feel tired all the time. This is not natural. Fatigue following work or great exertion is normal, but to be constantly tired indicates a diseased condition, usually thin blood. Backache usually accompanies this state of the system.

Such sufferers are usually pale but not necessarily thin. In fair people the transparency of the skin is increased; in dark people it is decreased and the complexion becomes muddy. The eyelids become a grayish blue.

This condition of thin blood, which doctors call anemia, is a dangerous one if allowed to progress, but with proper treatment it may be speedily corrected. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore the lost colour and vitality. New energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its alarming palpitating, and the colour returns to pale cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except sunlight, good air, proper food and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow in these matters write a post card today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Beethoven Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the useful guide, "The Blood and Its Work."

When buying Dr. Williams' pink pills of any dealer ask for Dr. Williams' otherwise you may get common pink pills of no value, or send \$1.50 for one box (\$8 for six) to the above address.



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## The Murder Of Edith Cavell - By Hugh Gibson

A Journal Of The American Legation In Belgium

The true story of the murder of Edith Cavell is here told by Hugh Gibson, First Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels. The amazing series of acts committed by the German officials, and the manner in which they were carried out, is a story of such a nature that no circumstance of deceit, injustice and crime should be absent from it. A law created beyond the meaning—a trial for which no preparation for defence was permitted—a sentence beyond that previously given for similar actions—a series of lies to the victim's friends—a sudden and secret doom—a hurried execution. These make a fitting climax to the story of the Hun's Rape of Belgium as told by Hugh Gibson's Diary.

The extracts from this journal have been so voluminous as to preclude bringing the record much further than the end of 1914. In the main the story of 1915-16 is in the development of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the new light shed each day upon German methods and mentality. It is a long story and could not be crowded between the covers of this volume. There is, however, one outstanding event in 1915—the case of Miss Cavell—which is of such interest and so enlightening as to conditions in Belgium under German domination as to warrant its inclusion in this book.

On August 5, 1915, Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman, directress of a large nursing home at Brussels, was quietly arrested by the German authorities and confined in the prison of St. Gilles on the charge that she had aided stragglers from the Allied armies to escape across the frontier from Belgium to Holland, furnishing them with money, clothing and information concerning the route to be followed. It was some time before news of Miss Cavell's arrest was received by the American Legation, which was intrusted with the protection of British interests in the occupied portion of Belgium. When the Minister at Brussels received a communication from the Ambassador at London transmitting a note from the Foreign Office stating that Miss Cavell was reported to have been arrested and asking that steps be taken to render her assistance Mr. Whitlock immediately addressed a note to the German authorities asking whether there was any truth in the report of Miss Cavell's arrest and requesting authorization for Maître Gaston de Leval, the legal counsellor of the legation, to consult with Miss Cavell and, if desirable, intrust some one with her defence.

### Second Note Brings Reply

No reply was received to this communication, and on September 10 the legation addressed a further note to Baron von der Lancken, Chief of the Political Department, calling his attention to the matter and asking that he enable the legation to take such steps as might be necessary for Miss Cavell's defence.

On September 12 a reply was received from Baron von der Lancken in which it was stated that Miss Cavell had been arrested on August 5 and was still in the military prison of St. Gilles. The note continued: "She has herself admitted that she concealed in her house French and English soldiers, as well as Belgians of military age, all desirous of proceeding to the front. She has also admitted having furnished these soldiers with the money necessary for their journey to France and having facilitated their departure from Belgium by providing them with guides, who enabled them to cross the Dutch frontier secretly."

Miss Cavell's defence is in the hands of the Advocate Braun, who, I may add, is already in touch with the competent German authorities. In view of the fact that the Department of the Governor-General, as a matter of principle, does not allow accused persons to have any interviews whatever, I much regret my inability to procure for M. de Leval permission to visit Miss Cavell as long as she is in solitary confinement.

Under the provisions of international law the American Minister could take no action while the case was before the courts. It is an elementary rule that the forms of a trial must be gone through without interference from any source. If, when the sentence has been rendered, it appears that there has been any interference, the case may be taken up diplomatically, with a view to securing real justice. Thus in the early stages of the case the American Minister was helpless to interfere. All that he could do while the case was before the courts was to watch the procedure carefully and be prepared with a full knowledge of the facts to see that a fair trial was granted.

Maître de Leval communicated with Mr. Braun, who said that he had been prevented from pleading before the court on behalf of Miss Cavell, but had asked his friend and colleague, Mr. Kirsch, to take up the case. Maître de Leval then communicated with Mr. Kirsch, and learned from him that lawyers defending prisoners before German military courts were not allowed to see their clients before the trial and were shown none of the documents of the prosecution. It was thus manifestly impossible to prepare any defence save in the presence of the court and during the progress of the trial.

Maître de Leval, who from the beginning to the end of the case showed a most serious and chivalrous concern for the welfare of the accused, then told Mr. Kirsch that he would endeavor to be present at the trial in order to watch the case. Mr. Kirsch dissuaded him from attending the trial, on the ground that it would only serve to harm Miss Cavell rather than help her; that the judges would resent the presence of a representative of the American Legation.

### Belgian Lawyers Had Experience

Although it seems unbelievable that any man of judicial mind would resent the presence of another bent solely on watching the course of justice, Mr. Kirsch's advice was confirmed by other Belgian lawyers who had defended prisoners before the German military courts and spoke with the authority of experience. Mr. Kirsch, however, to keep Maître de Leval fully posted as to all the developments of the case and the facts brought out in the course of the trial.

The trial began on Thursday, October 7, and ended the following day.

On Sunday afternoon the legation learned from persons who had been present at the trial some of the facts. It seems that Miss Cavell was prosecuted for having helped British

and French soldiers, as well as Belgian young men, to cross the frontier into Holland in order that they might get over to England. She had made a signed statement admitting the truth of these charges, and had further made public acknowledgment in court. She frankly admitted that not only had she helped the soldiers to cross the frontier but that some of them had written her from England thanking her for her assistance. This last admission made the case more serious for her, because if it had been proven only that she had helped men to cross the frontier into Holland she could have been sentenced only for a violation of the passport regulations, and not for the "crime" of assisting soldiers to reach a country at war with Germany.

Miss Cavell was tried under Paragraph 58 of the German Military Code, which says:

Any person who, with the intention of aiding the hostile power or causing harm to German or allied troops, is guilty of one of the crimes of Paragraph 96 of the German Penal Code, will be sentenced to death for treason.

The "crime" referred to by Paragraph 96 was that of "conducting soldiers to the enemy" (viz: *dem Feinde Mannschaften zuwerfen*). It is manifest that this was a strained reading of the provisions of military law, that a false interpretation was wilfully put upon these provisions in order to secure a conviction. This law was obviously framed to cover the case of those who assist stragglers or lost soldiers to get back to their own lines and join their units. It is doubtful whether the framers of the military law had foreseen anything so indirect and unprecedented as that of helping soldiers cross into a neutral country in the hope that they might find their way back through two other countries to their own army.

Miss Cavell assisted these soldiers to escape into a neutral country which was bound, if possible, to apprehend and intern them. If these soldiers succeeded in outwitting the Dutch authorities and making their way to England their success would not, to any fair-minded person, increase the offence committed by Miss Cavell.

Miss Cavell's conduct before the court was marked by the greatest frankness and courage. She stated that she had assisted these men to escape into Holland because she thought that if she had not done so they would have been seized and shot by the Germans; that she felt that she had only done her duty in helping to save their lives.

The military prosecutor replied that while this argument might be made concerning British soldiers it could not apply to Belgians, who were free to remain in the country without danger. The subsequent behavior of young men who remained in the country does not lend any considerable weight to the remarks of the public prosecutor.

In concluding his plea the public prosecutor asked that the court pass the sentence of death upon Miss Cavell and eight other prisoners among the thirty-five brought to trial.

Upon ascertaining these facts Maître de Leval called at the Political Department and asked that the trial having taken place, permission be granted to see Miss Cavell in person, as there could be no further objection to consultation. Herr Conrad, an official of the Political Department, who received Maître de Leval, stated that he would make inquiry of the court and communicate with him later.

The foregoing are the developments up to Sunday night, October 10. Subsequent developments are shown by the following extracts from a journal made at the time:

### Could See Only Prison Clergyman

Brussels, October 12, 1915.—When I came in yesterday morning I found information which seemed to confirm previous reports that Miss Cavell's trial had been concluded on Saturday afternoon and that the prosecution had asked that the death sentence be imposed. M. de Leval promptly called the Political Department over the telephone and talked to Conrad, repeating our previous requests that he be authorized to see Miss Cavell in person. He also asked that Mr. Gahan, the English chaplain, be permitted to visit her. Conrad replied that it had been decided that Mr. Gahan could not see her, but that she could see any of the three Protestant clergymen (Germans) attached to the prison; that de Leval could not see her until the judgment was pronounced and signed. He said that as yet no sentence had been pronounced and that there would probably be a delay of a day or two before a decision was reached. He stated that even if the judgment of the court had been given it would have no effect until it had been confirmed by the Governor, who was absent from Brussels and would not return for two or possibly three days. We asked Conrad to inform the legation immediately upon the confirmation of the sentence, in order that steps might be taken to secure a pardon if the judgment really proved to be one of capital punishment. Conrad said he had no information to the effect that the court had acceded to the request for the death sentence, but promised to keep us informed. I stood by the telephone and could overhear both de Leval and Conrad.

### Legation Drew Up

#### Petition Of Clemency

Despite the promise of the German authorities to keep our legation posted, we were nervous and apprehensive and remained at the legation all day, making repeated inquiry by telephone to learn whether a decision had been reached. On each of these occasions the Political Department renewed the assurance that we would be informed as soon as there was any news. In order to be prepared for every eventuality we drew up a petition for clemency, addressed to the Governor-General and a covering note addressed to Baron von der Lancken, in order that they might be presented without loss of time, in case of urgent need.

A number of people had been arrested and tried for helping men to cross into Holland, but, so far as we know, the death sentence had never been inflicted. The usual thing was

to give a sentence of imprisonment in Germany. The officials at the Political Department professed to be skeptical as to the reported intention of the court to inflict the death sentence, and led us to think that nothing of the sort need be apprehended.

None the less, we were haunted by a feeling of impending horror that we could not shake off. I had planned to ride in the afternoon, but when my horse was brought around I had it sent away and stayed near the telephone. Late in the afternoon de Leval succeeded in getting into communication with a lawyer interested in one of the accused. He said that the German Kommandantur had informed him that judgment would be passed the next morning, Tuesday. He was worried as to what was in store for the prisoners, and said he feared the court would be very severe.

At 4.30 I had Topping (clerk of the legation) telephone Conrad again. Once more we had the most definite assurances that nothing had happened and a somewhat weary renewal of the promise that we should have immediate information when sentence was pronounced.

[This was just 1 hour and 20 minutes after the sentence had actually been pronounced. There is no need for comment.]

At 8.30 I had just gone home, when de Leval came for me in my car, saying that he had come to report that Miss Cavell was to be shot during the night. We could hardly credit this, but as our informant was so positive and insisted so earnestly we set off to see what could be done.

De Leval had seen the minister, who was ill in bed, and brought me his instructions to find von der Lancken, present the appeal for clemency and press for a favorable decision. In order to add weight to our representations I was to seek out the Spanish Minister, to get him to go with us and join in our appeal. I found him dining at Baron Lambert's, and on explaining the case to him he willingly agreed to come.

When we got to the Political Department we found that Baron von der Lancken and all the members of his staff had gone out to spend the evening at one of the disreputable little theaters that have sprung up here for the entertainment of the Germans. At first we were unable to find where he had gone, as the order by duty evidently had orders not to tell, but by dint of some blustering and impressing on him the fact that Lancken would have cause to regret not having seen us he agreed to have him notified. We put the order into the motor and sent him off. The Marquis de Villalobar, de Leval and I settled down to wait, and we waited long for Lancken, evidently knowing the purpose of our visit, declined to budge until the end of an act that seemed to appeal to him particularly.

### German Envoys Profess Innocence

He came in about 10.30, followed shortly by Count Harrach and Baron von Falkenhause, members of his staff. I briefly explained to him the situation as we understood it and presented the note from the minister, transmitting the appeal for clemency. Lancken read the note aloud in our presence, showing no feeling aside from cynical annoyance at something—probably our having discovered the intentions of the German authorities.

When he had finished reading the note Lancken said that he knew nothing of the case, but was sure in any event that he would not be executed so soon as we had said. He manifested some surprise, not to say annoyance, that we should give credence to any report in regard to the case which did not come from his department, that being the only official channel. De Leval said he insisted, however, that we had reason to believe our reports were correct and urged him to make inquiries. He then tried to find out the exact source of our information, and became painfully insistent. I did not propose, however, to enlighten him on this point, and said that I did not feel at liberty to divulge our source of information.

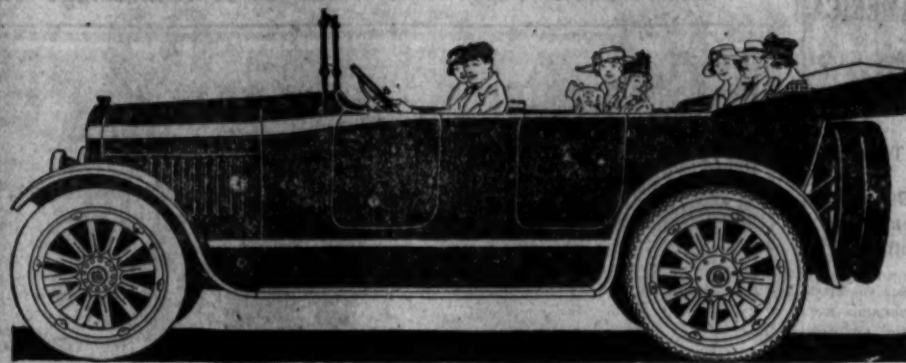
Lancken then became persuasive—said that it was most improbable that any sentence had been pronounced; that even if it had, it could not be put into effect within so short a time, and that in any event all government offices were closed, and that it was impossible for him to take any action before morning. He suggested that we all go home "reasonably," sleep quietly, and come back in the morning to talk about the case. It was clear that if the facts were as we believed them to be the next morning would be too late, and we pressed for immediate inquiry. I had to be rather insistent on this point, and de Leval in his anxiety became so emphatic that I feared he might bring down the wrath of the Germans on his own head and grieve to quiet him. There was something splendid about the way de Leval, a Belgian, with nothing to gain and everything to lose, stood up for what he believed to be right and chivalrous, regardless of consequences to himself.

Finally, Lancken agreed to inquire as to the facts, telephoned from his office to the presiding judge of the court martial, and returned in a short time to say that sentence had indeed been passed, and that Miss Cavell was to be shot during the night.

### Pleading To Heartless Men For Clemency

We then presented with all the earnestness at our command the plea for clemency. We pointed out to Lancken that Miss Cavell's offences were a matter of the past; that she had been in prison for some weeks, thus effectually ending her power for harm; that there was nothing to be gained by shooting her, and on the contrary this would do Germany much more harm than good, and England much more good than harm. We pointed out to him that the whole case was a very bad one from Germany's point of view; that the sentence of death had heretofore been imposed only for cases of espionage, and that Miss Cavell was not even accused by the Ger-

(Continued on Page 5)



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## GERMAN PLOTS TO WIN LATIN AMERICA

Restoration Of Panama Canal If Kaiser Wins Is Bait To Colombia

AGENTS PROMISED TO CHILI

Brazil Was To Be Divided At The Amazon Between Venezuela And Argentina

Cristobal, C. Z., December 6.—That a formidable German propaganda has been in progress in Latin America for some time has been established beyond question by The World correspondent's interviews with many travellers crossing the Isthmus of Panama.

This propaganda is conducted by Spanish language newspapers in many of the larger towns of Latin America, and distributed in letters and by mail all over the central and southern part of the hemisphere, by innumerable personal letters, by commercial travellers, many of whom are native Latin-Americans employed in the German interest, while even moving pictures are resorted to.

Main Arguments.  
Two principal lines of argument are used. One is that Germany is certain to win, and all who have been friendly to her interests in Latin America will be favored agents in future business activities. The other is that the United States and Great Britain are leagued together to eliminate German competition and establish control of business in South and Central America, under which the natives will have to do the work and the British and Americans take the profits.

Panama Promised To Colombia

In Colombia they point to the United States as the international brigand that robbed Colombia of Panama, and they promise the Colombians restoration of their lost province if Germany wins, as well as control of the Panama Canal. They disclaim any intention to acquire any territory, or to exert any direct political influence; they say that Germany will simply right the wrongs perpetrated by the United States and Britain, and that Germany's sole reward will be large commercial activity, from which the natives also will greatly benefit.

In Costa Rica they harp on the failure of the United States to recognize the Tinoco Administration, and endeavor to associate themselves with the dominant political party of the country.

Throughout all the Central American states they urge the natives to take concerted action against the American policy in reference to Nicaragua and they lay Mexico's troubles to Wall Street financiers. They promise Argentina to extend her territory to the Amazon River.

Chili is to acquire Bolivia and as much of Peru as she wants if Peru follows Brazil's example. Venezuela is promised British Guiana and Brazil down to the Amazon. German influence has always been very strong in the country of the Orinoco from the days of Alexander von Humboldt. German scientific men have studied the immense resources of Venezuela and Colombia, and their resources have been put at the disposal of the promoters of German commerce. It is probable that more is known about the geography, geology and economic possibilities of those countries at Berlin than in all the rest of the world.

Working Through Spain

There is not a shadow of a doubt that this German propaganda, even after the United States declared war, has been largely promoted and directed from Germany, chiefly by way of Spain. There are propagandist centers in Barcelona and other Spanish cities from which literature reaches South America, and there is every reason to believe that funds are being cleared through Spain in the same way. In fact, there is the strongest reason for believing that shipments of gold to Spain are being made to carry on this work through the instrumentality of the submarine.

One method of financing these German colonies is particularly clever.

Unsuspected Latin-American banks and commercial houses are used as agents for the transmission of funds to New York, and even for transactions on the New York Stock Exchange. The funds in New York are thus placed in safe hands, protected by the American Government, and can be drawn upon as occasion demands for the benefit of German interests.

In this roundabout way money from Hamburg undoubtedly has been deposited in New York and funds furnished by Germans in the United States have reached Hamburg and other German and Austrian ports by the same route.

## The Murder Of Edith Cavell

(Continued from Page 1)

man authorities of anything so serious. [At the time there was no intimation that Miss Cavell was guilty of espionage. It was only when public opinion had been aroused by her execution that the German government began to refer to her as "the spy Cavell." According to the German statement of the case, there is no possible ground for calling her a spy.]

We reminded him that Miss Cavell, as directress of a large nursing home, had since the beginning of the war, cared for large numbers of German soldiers in a way that should make

## Latest From The Fertile Brain Of A Camouflage Expert



To all appearances this is a dead horse. But it isn't. It is an observation and listening post. It is camouflage as the French have developed the art. The horse is a "fake." It is made of papier maché, and inside the horse is a military observer, who communicates with his own lines by telephone. The "dead horse" is placed in No Man's Land at night in

her life sacred to them. I further called his attention to the manifest failure of the Political Department to comply with its repeated promises to keep us informed as to the progress of the trial and the passing of the sentence. The deliberate policy of subterfuge and perversion by which they had sought to deceive us as to the progress of the case was so raw as to require little comment. We all pointed out to Lancken the horror of shooting a woman, no matter what her offence, and endeavored to impress upon him the frightful effect that such an execution would have throughout the civilized world. With an ill-concealed sneer he replied that on the contrary he was confident that the effect would be excellent.

Wishes For More Women To Shoot

When everything else had failed, we asked Lancken to look at the case from the point of view of German interests, assuring him that the execution of Miss Cavell would do Germany infinite harm. We reminded him of the burning of Louvain and the sinking of the Lusitania, and told him that this murder would rank with those two affairs and would stir all civilized countries with horror and disgust. Count Harrach broke in at this with the rather irrelevant remark that he would rather see Miss Cavell shot than have harm come to the humblest German soldier, and his only regret was that they had not "three or four old Englishwomen to shoot."

The Spanish Minister and I tried to prevail upon Lancken to call Great Headquarters at Charleville on the telephone and have the case laid before the Emperor for his decision. Lancken stiffened perceptibly at this suggestion and refused, frankly saying that he could not do anything of the sort. Turning to Villainor, he said, "I can't do that sort of thing. I am not a friend of my sovereign as you are of yours," to which a rejoinder was made that in order to be a good friend one must be loyal and ready to incur displeasure in case of need. However, our arguments along this line came to nothing, but Lancken finally came to the point of saying that the Military Governor of Brussels was the supreme authority (Gerichtsherr) in matters of this sort and that even the Governor General had no power to intervene. After further argument he agreed to let General von Saubersberg, the Military Governor, out of bed to learn whether he had already ratified the sentence and whether there was any chance for clemency.

Death Penalty Deemed Imperative

Lancken was gone about half an hour, during which time the three of us labored with Harrach and Falkenhause, without, I am sorry to say, the slightest success. When Lancken returned he reported that the Military Governor said that he had acted in this case only after mature deliberation; that the circumstances of Miss Cavell's offence were of such character that he considered infliction of the death penalty imperative. Lancken further explained that under the provisions of German military law the Gerichtsherr had discretionary power

to accept or to refuse to accept an appeal for clemency; that in this case the Governor regretted that he must decline to accept the appeal for clemency or any representations in regard to the matter.

We then brought up again the question of having the Emperor called on the telephone, but Lancken replied "very definitely" that the matter had gone too far; that the sentence had been ratified by the Military Governor, and that when matters had gone that far "even the Emperor himself could not intervene."

[Although accepted at the time as true, this statement was later found to be entirely false and is understood to have displeased the Emperor. The Emperor could have stopped the execution at any moment.]

He then asked me to take back the note I had presented to him. I at first demurred, pointing out that this was not an appeal for clemency, but merely a note to him, transmitting a note to the Governor, which was itself to be considered the appeal for clemency. I pointed out that this was especially stated in the minister's note to him, and tried to prevail upon him to keep it. He was very insistent, however, and inasmuch as he had already read the note aloud to us and we knew that he was aware of its contents it seemed that there was nothing to be gained by refusing to accept the note, and I accordingly took it back.

Spanish Minister Takes A Hand

Despite Lancken's very positive statements as to the futility of our errand, we continued to appeal to every sentiment to secure delay and time for reconsideration of the case. The Spanish Minister led Lancken aside and said some things to him that he would have hesitated to say in the presence of Harrach, Falkenhause and de Leval, a Belgian subject. Lancken squirmed and blustered by turns, but stuck to his refusal. In the meantime I went after Harrach and Falkenhause again.

This time, throwing modesty to the winds, I reminded them of some of the things we had done for German interests at the outbreak of the war; how we had repatriated thousands of German subjects and cared for their interests; how during the siege of Antwerp I had repeatedly crossed the lines during actual fighting at the request of Field Marshal von der Goltz to look after German interests; how all this service had been rendered gladly and without thought of reward; that since the beginning of the war we had never asked a favor of the German authorities and it seemed incredible that they should now decline to grant us even a day's delay to discuss the case of a poor woman who was, by her imprisonment, prevented from doing further harm, and whose execution in the middle of the night, at the conclusion of a course of trickery and deception, was nothing short of an affront to civilization.

Even when I was ready to abandon all hope, de Leval was unable to believe that the German authorities would persist in their decision, and appealed most touchingly and

feelingly to the sense of pity for which we looked in vain.

Our efforts were perfectly useless, however, as the three men with whom we had to deal were so completely callous and indifferent that they were in no way moved by anything that we could say.

We did not stop until after midnight, when it was only too clear that here was no hope.

It was a bitter business leaving the place feeling that we had failed and that the little woman was to be led out before a firing squad within a few hours. But it was worse to go back to the legation to the little group of English women who were waiting in my office to learn the result of our visit. They had been there for nearly four hours while Mrs. Whitlock and Miss Larner sat with them and tried to sustain them through the hours of waiting. There were Mrs. Gahan, wife of the English chaplain; Miss B., and several nurses from Miss Cavell's school. One was a little wisp of a thing who had been mothered by Miss Cavell, and was nearly beside herself with grief.

Telling Nurse's Friend Of Her Death

There was no way of breaking the news to them gently, for they

could read the answer in our faces when we came in. All we could do was to give them each a stiff drink of sherry and send them home. De Leval was white as death, and I took him back to his house. I had a splitting headache myself and could not face the idea of going to bed. I went home and read for awhile, but that was no good, so I went out and walked the streets, much to the annoyance of German patrols. I rang the bells of several houses in a desperate desire to talk to somebody, but could not find a soul—only sleepy and disgruntled servants. It was a night I should not like to go through again, but it wore through somehow and I braced up with a cold bath and went to the legation for the day's work.

The day brought forth another loathsome fact in connection with the case. It seems the sentence on Miss Cavell was not pronounced in open court. Her executioners, apparently in the hope of concealing their intentions from us, went into her cell and there, behind locked doors, pronounced sentence upon her. It is all of a piece with the other things they have done. Calm Before Firing Squad

Last night Mr. Gahan got a pass and was admitted to see Miss Cavell shortly before she was taken out and shot. He said she was calm and prepared and faced the ordeal without a tremor. She was a tiny thing that looked as though she could be blown away with a breath, but she had a great spirit. She told Mr. Gahan that soldiers had come to her and asked to be helped to the frontier; that, knowing the risks they ran and the risks she took, she had helped them. She said she had nothing to regret, no complaint to make, and that if she had it all to do over again she would change nothing. And most pathetic of all was her statement that she thanked God for the six weeks she had passed in prison—the nearest approach to rest she had known for years.

They partook together of the Holy Communion, and she, who had so little need of preparation, was prepared for death. She was free from resentment and said: "I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness toward any one."

She was taken out and shot before daybreak. She was denied the support of her own clergyman at the end, but a German military chaplain stayed with her and gave her burial within the precincts of the prison. He did not conceal his admiration and said: "She was courageous to the end. She professed her Christian faith and said that she was glad to die for her country. She died like a heroine."

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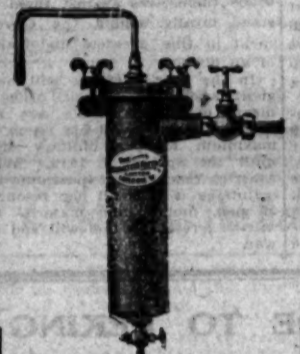


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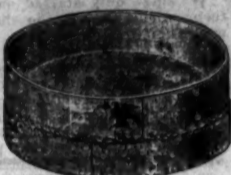
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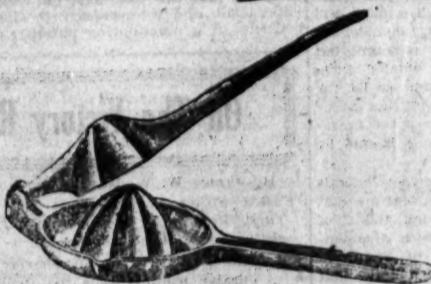
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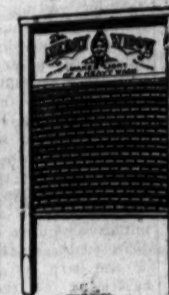
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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—February 3, 8 a.m., Holy Communion and address, The Bishop. 11 a.m., Matins and Litany. Boyce in A. Anthem, "When the Lord turned" (Stanford). 7, 173. Noon, Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong. Hymns 211, 290, 25, 4th Lecture on the Epistle to the Romans, The Dean.

**St. Andrew's Church.**—10.30 a.m., Matins. Preacher, The Chaplain. 4 p.m., Evensong.

**St. Andrew's Church.**—Liturgical Service for Chinese in English. Preacher, The Rev. M. H. Throp, M.A., of St. John's University.

**St. John's Free Church.**—8 a.m., Evensong. Preacher, The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

**Union Church.**—11 a.m., Preacher, Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy. Chant 29. Anthem, "God who is rich in mercy" (Garrett). Hymns 50, 530. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Christ's obedience." Chant 28. Anthem, "They that wait upon the Lord" (Elvey). Hymns 408, 172, 112. 7 p.m., Holy Communion.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—(Corner of Range and Chapoy Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m., by Mr. J. Howard Stooks. Evening 8 p.m., by Rev. Geo. Dempse.

**Christian Science Society of Shanghai.**—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Love." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 8 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanjing Road, Room 71, open daily except Sunday, 10.30 to 12.30.

**American Song Service.**—Doctor Sherwood Eddy, associate secretary Y. M. C. A. in America, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel at 4.30 p.m. Special music.

**St. Joseph's Church.**—Sunday: Masses at 8, 9, 10.15 and 10 a.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 p.m. Week days: Masses at 8 and 9 a.m.

**Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.**—Sunday: Masses at 8, 9 and 10 a.m. At 5 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Week days: Masses at 8, 9 and 10 a.m.

**Sunday Service League.**—At 5 p.m. Pastor Dempse will speak in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall. Special Music.

## Right Cannot Lose

By Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President Of The U. S.

**M**EN here and there are asking: "Is there a God, and, if there be, has He anything to do with this stupendous struggle? Is God with the right, or is He, as Napoleon suggested, on the side of the heaviest artillery? Is right again upon the seafield? Is wrong forever to sit upon the throne?"

Into the minds of how many Americans these pessimistic thoughts have come, I cannot say, but into too many, even though into only one. Whenever a majority of mankind shall come to believe in the ultimate triumph of the right, humanity will have disclosed its reason for ceasing to exist.

Never in the history of the Republic has there been so much need for men to walk by faith and not by sight as at this moment. Whatever others may believe, I, regardless of all knowledge, have faith that the morning light will break in this good year at hand and that it will break with the sun of Liberty rising upon a rose-tinted sky. Whether during the year it shall ascend to the meridian heights of a world peace, I say not; but, unless hell is better than heaven, unless evil is more to be desired than good, unless injustice is stronger than justice, and the heart of the vicious is braver than the heart of the virtuous, the sun of Liberty surely will move zenithward.

Let us take consolation and encouragement from the history of the Republic. I have been seemingly fortunate, so far as my personal safety is concerned, and seemingly unfortunate so far as my ability to serve my country is concerned. I was not old enough to take arms in the defense of the Union in the war between the States, and I am now too old to do anything more for my country than to have a vision and to voice an unalterable faith that this Republic is to lead the nations of the world into the mountains of perfect peace and to become the arbiter of them all, seeing to it that justice is done to even the most leprous of nations, crawling in the sunlight of a newer and a better day.

Reverting to my boyhood recollections, the gloom of today is not comparable with the gloom of July 1, 1863. Confederate forces were then en masse upon the soil of Pennsylvania. None knew whether Meade could stem the tide at Gettysburg; none had hope that Grant could hammer his way into Vicksburg. Yet within three days Vicksburg had fallen and Pickett's charge at the bloody angle had failed. The waves of rebellion broke for the last time upon the citadel of the Union. We became a reunited people, and today the men of the Southland are vying with the men of the Northland in loyalty and devotion to the Union and to its cause.

I should be the last man to provoke a reopening of the questions which resulted in the war between the States. I have never been able to dispute that constitutionally and legally the South had its right to secede, but I have always maintained, and I think the South now admits, that morally it had no right to do so. Without facts upon which to base the view, nevertheless, I entertain it that the South would have won had it not been for the fact that every blow it struck was weakened to a degree in its penetrating power by a feeling, vague, mysterious, indefinable, but unmistakably felt, that it ought not to break up the Union.

And so it is today with the German soldier. He has a vague and disturbing feeling. He probably is unable to analyze or define it; he may not admit that he senses it. But it is my belief that always there is hammering at his conscience an unseen hand and that always there is being whispered into his ear by an unfamiliar voice: "You are fighting in an unjust cause; you are sacrificing your life for wrong; you are dealing unfairly with

your fellow-men; you cannot, cannot, win."

This belief, firm in my mind and abiding with me, dispels whatever gloom may now rest over the battlefields of Europe.

Accepting any reason or all reasons that may be given for the failure of Russia to continue in the fight, we again have had disclosed to our vision that two things are essential to a democracy: education and what Senator Root has so admirably described as "organized self-control." This disposes of the Russian situation.

From education and organized self-control proceeds individual initiative. Each day more and more of our young men are going to France. They are not mere cogs in a machine of efficiency. Every college in America has its service flag, and the aggregate of the stars on these flags reveals a mighty army of intelligent, educated, thinking Americans, who have initiative.

Brains alone will win in the long run over mere brute force. Brains plus a clear conscience speeds the victory.

I do not minimize the courage of the German soldier, but men are as they are, and racial characteristics will show themselves. Germans will fight with desperation, shoulder to shoulder, and die with courage; but the individual soldier among them will not think until tomorrow of the thing he should have done this morning. The reverse is true of the American soldier. He is not bound by precedent.

One of the greatest of the Generals engaged in this war has told me that all military tactics from those of Alexander down have been abandoned, except the tactics of Stonewall Jackson; yet military men know that the tactics of Stonewall Jackson were directly opposed to everything regarded as good military strategy. He was an author of military initiative.

Observing in the numerous camps of the country our young soldiers drawn from our schools and colleges and from all walks of life, I have been impressed with the belief that the ranks of American soldiery on foreign soil will contain all the courage and initiative required to do what is to be done. And as the young Americans do and dare, no ghost of doubt will be heaving at their shoulders and whispering to them in sepulchral tones that they are wrong.

It is up to us who stay at home to determine how long this war will last. We may advance or we may retard its conclusion. Pessimism will retard it; optimism will give it a mighty, onward, impulsive movement. We are not a perfect people. I would not minimize our weaknesses. We never say "Good morning" to his Satanic Majesty until he appears. We apprehend no danger until it is face to face with us. We are impatient. We do not realize that armies cannot grow in a night, as did Jonah's gourd. We forget that there was no army of the North until the battle of Antietam. We wonder why we have not now in France a powerful army, thoroughly drilled and perfectly equipped. We are intolerant; we do not brook delays with equanimity.

If I had my way I would require every American civilian to repeat each waking hour: "Patience, patience; God reigns; the Government at Washington still lives." Men of greatest prominence everywhere, leading men of every business and profession, men of best training and widest experience, successful men, men of courage and devotion, patriotic men—all are bending every energy toward the speedy and successful prosecution of this war. Do not

## Necessity Of Indemnities And Annexations

An Argument To Show That Moral Right Demands Re-adjustment Of Europe's Map To Prevent Another German Onslaught Upon Peaceful World

By George Trumbull Ladd  
Professor Emeritus of Philosophy,  
Yale University

**W**ITHOUT indemnities and annexations this war cannot issue in a lasting peace. The only unsettled question concerns the side which is to name and exact them. If Germany is to retain any sort of control over the territories it has conquered—Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, and Poland—then Germany has triumphed, because it has in fact succeeded, only more slowly and expensively than it intended, in doing what it set out to do. It has founded under Prussian domination its longed-for, and fondly dreamed-of Middle Europe Empire. It has annexed the necessary territories; and it has, from its point of view, and in fact amply, been indemnified.

But, on the other hand, even if the Entente Allies succeed in securing the return of these conquered territories, and in getting them in some small measure indemnified—anything approaching full indemnification is, of course, forever impossible—so long as the plans of Prussianized Pan Germany and its system of Kultur pervade the four nations under control by the Berlin Government, it is vain to hope for a lasting peace.

And now we must remind ourselves, and to good practical purpose, that Germany and Austria-Hungary entered deliberately upon this war as a war of conquest. Their lying claims that it was not so may continue a while longer to deceive the body of their own peoples and certain foolish folk among the so-called neutrals—of whom the Scandinavians have never been really neutrals (Sweden could scarcely have done more for Germany if it had been an open ally); they may even deceive some among the nations that are their enemies; but the truth of fact remains the same. The Entente Allies, whatever their faults and crimes in the past may have been, in those fourteen fatal days preceding the 3rd of August, 1914, did all that was in their power to avert the war.

This puts an altogether different moral emphasis on the proposal to annex Alsace-Lorraine and Italia irredenta. Nothing can be historically more absurd than the claim of Germany to be the valid owners of this French territory, on the ground that the growth, always by force, of the obscure Brandenburg Mark is the legitimate successor of the Holy Roman Empire. As in many another case, the theory of right was devised, subsequently, to justify the antecedent robbery. So, too, the deliverance from Austro-Hungarian dominion of lands so divergent in interests and the character of its population, and so necessary to the security of a neighboring nation as

is the territory which a free Italy is trying to secure, now that a Prussian-dominated Austria-Hungary has joined the scheme for a Middle Europe Empire, may be justified on the ground that it is a prime necessity of a lasting peace. Europe must not be against upset, and the whole world in its train, by a war of the present type. Such re-adjustment of the map of Europe as is necessary to secure this aim has moral right.

That the Bulgars entered the war as the ally of Germany for the express purpose of adding by force to their territory they have themselves taken pains to make perfectly clear. And that they have conducted the war with more hideous atrocities even than those of which the Germans have disgraced themselves in France and Belgium, there is a repeat-abundant testimony accumulating to show.

How any one can calmly contemplate any ending of the war which does not see the Turkish rule cast out of Europe, and the Armenians, Syrians, and Mesopotamians set free, it baffles the mind and heart sensitive to great wrongs and supreme moral issues to comprehend. If the thoughts awakened and the feelings stirred would not have justified a war initiated for the sole purpose of accomplishing this result, it certainly justifies not leaving off the war until this result is accomplished.

Thus much, at least, by way of reconstructing the map of Europe must be achieved, unless this huge struggle is left over to another even more expensive, fateful, and hateful war.

But at the point of learning the lesson of these complicated facts we are met by two objections. And they who make these objections are not for the most part to be denounced but to be reasoned with and enlightened. The first of these objections is this: America should beware of meddling with European politics. We have entered the war solely to protect our own interests and to avenge the wrongs which we have suffered—principally at German hands. But we cannot defend our conduct honorably in this way. We have also entered the war in the interests of all humanity and to right the wrongs which all civilized and even savage peoples have suffered and are still suffering. And even if this excuse were valid, we cannot in fact escape our part in the reconstruction of the map of Europe which must inevitably follow the close of active warfare. Since the end of the Spanish war we have been drifting, and, finally, hurrying into the currents of world politics. And we cannot withdraw, if we would. Moreover, this reconstruction of the map of Europe is a very grave and vital matter of interest to us. In these days no

decent nation can make the reply of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The other argument places itself on moral grounds. It is said that we and the Entente Allies must forego all thoughts of "vengeance," or even of punishment, however richly deserved. Let us not quarrel over the word vengeance. Under certain circumstances, vengeance is a very good and proper word. But we will call our common duty one of condign punishment; or if this is still too strong a word, let us speak of punitive righteousness, or (using an old-fashioned theological term) "retributive justice."

We are all now being punished, and the stripes are many and sore. Without doubt our punishment—for indifference, lack of preparation, distraught condition through the clamorous attitude of suffragists, prohibitionists, pacifists, and Socialists, and for Governmental inefficiency—will be heavier and heavier to the end. And at the end one side or the other will get very severely punished—scarcely less so if the war ends in a compromise. But in that case it will be we and the other Entente Allies and the neutrals and all civilized nations that will be punished. No greater punishment could come to the world than to have Germany and its vassals and allies left in a condition to renew their plans.

The end of the triumph for those who contend for faith between nations and liberty for the weak and justice and good-will over all seems very far away. These are its dark days. But their lesson is one of endurance and self-sacrifice.

Another great lesson which these days of cloud and mist over all horizons should enforce is the lesson of unity. This neglected lesson has already been enforced by the misfortunes and mistakes of one of our allies whose character and achievements in the main we greatly admire. The parliamentary and partisan squabbles of the British were a source of weakness and disgrace to the nation during the sad year 1915. The lack of internal unity has disrupted Russia—all the more lamentably since the wonderful revolution. The same lack in Italy led to the recent invasion. Even in glorious France it has been an almost constant source of hesitation and weakness. And so far as a common resolution and united front and a thoroughly sympathetic regard for all the national interests involved are concerned this lack of international unification among all the Entente Allies has cost them a heavy toll of treasure and blood. If the contrary condition had dominated in all and over all the peoples they represent the war would probably be successfully won by this time.

## On The Victory Road In 1918 By Senator Wadsworth

By James W. Wadsworth, Jr.  
(United States Senator from New York, Member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs)

**I** CANNOT conceive of any sharply drawn political issue that will disturb the United States in the year 1918 and distract the minds of men who must devote themselves to the winning of the war.

The development of the war situation itself is so tremendous, so infinitely greater than we dreamed it could be last April, that we cannot afford to expend any energy whatever on political battles. In normal times we would be talking now about the Congress elections of the coming year, speculating as to what they would indicate of the feeling of the people toward the Administration and trying to draw conclusions about the next Presidential election. But there is no

throw cold water of criticism upon the mountain flames of patriotism.

The war is going to be fought to a successful conclusion. Upon the individual, whether in the army abroad or at work at home, depends its duration.

In the hour of peace every man has a right to have, and I hope does have, his individual shrine at which he worships. I hope the hour will never come when, pursuing the peaceful pursuits of life, men shall cease to cry, "Lo here, lo there is salvation." But in the hour of war there can be only one shrine for all men who are really patriotic, and that shrine is the altar of the God of the Republic. Let men divest themselves of their political parties and personal trappings. Let them, as Moses at the burning bush, come unshodden. Let them cry out to the Republic, "What wilt thou have me to do?" and day and night unceasingly let them worship and adore the God of the Republic, who for 141 years has not turned His face away from this people nor punished them, save in such hours as they have sought to serve themselves rather than to serve the common weal.

The darkness will disappear. The light will break over a world grown old in want, in sin, in misery, in atrocious king-craft. It will be the light of a newer and a better day, and any thing else that America has ever accomplished will pale into insignificance before the light of the sacrifices which it shall have made for humanity and for freedom.

interest in that sort of thing now. I have not heard the matter discussed by any of my associates in the Senate. We are simply not thinking about it, not wondering in the least what the Congress elections of 1918 may or may not reflect of the feeling of the country.

What 1918 may bring forth in the development of the industrial or economic situation is vastly more important and interesting. It is the one thing that should command the thought of all of us, for the industrial question includes the war question. The two cannot be separated. As Medill McCormick said the other day, this war is a gigantic contest of industries. We must have and will have millions of soldiers, but the development and speeding up of industry is the big task.

We have been in the habit of speaking of hundreds of guns and thousands of rifles. We must learn to think and speak and produce in terms of thousands and thousands of guns and millions and millions of rifles. We must equip ourselves to deal in ammunition and high explosives on the same scale.

When Germany is beaten it will be by reason of her industries and resources being overborne and crushed by the industries and resources of America. Her man power will decline, probably is declining now, but on her interior lines she can suffer the impairment of man power longer than the Allies operating on exterior lines. Yet when the Allies, with the help of the United States, have the supremacy in the weight of metals and endless supplies, the end of Germany as a belligerent will not be far off. Germany cannot expand industrially any further. The possibilities of the United States are unlimited. Russia may be able to help Germany with food supplies if she really goes out of the war to stay out and throws open her frontiers to the enemy. But Russia will not be able to give any material industrial aid. It is not in her.

Now, then, to do this thing, to put the supremacy in everything essential

pending that little. But that will not suffice. All the devoted efforts of the men in the war-making department of the Government, especially in the vast business of creating and distributing war supplies, will have to be co-ordinated into one great organization. The man, not yet in sight, who will handle that organization successfully will, next to the President, be the most responsible and important figure in the United States.

The ramifications are tremendous. We do not comprehend them all yet. It has been suggested that we will have to conscript labor and commandeer the manufacturing plants, I believe that we have ample labor for the needed industrial expansion, and I do not believe that we will have to conscript it. The problem is to get labor to the places where it is needed and to keep it there. That means that the Government itself will have to tackle the problem of housing. Industrial establishments are growing up in many parts of the country, requiring the service of many thousands of workmen, but there are no suitable places in which these workmen may live. The Government must remedy that defect.

Furthermore, I believe that the Government will continue to finance private manufacturing concerns engaged in the production of war material, to purchase and install machinery for them. I also believe that the Government will put up additional plants of its own, as a matter of necessity.

We have only started on this enterprise of war. By the end of 1918 our industrial resources for war material must be doubled. Soldiers, even our ablest soldiers, will not be able to handle a task of this kind. They are not trained for it. It is very much more than a mere military problem. The activities of the

Generals must be confined to the management of troops in the training camps and in the presence of the enemy. We cannot expect them to deal with the steel mills and the coal mines and the railroads.

A civilian must do that, the best civilian that we have in America, another Lloyd George. He has not yet emerged; the man and the opportunity or the man and the work have not been brought together. But America is bound to produce him in time. Already he may be at work for the country in one of the various war agencies, but as yet unrecognized as the man whom the situation calls for.

The Congress, through some of its standing committees, is trying to inform itself of the needs of the situation. What the Congress, acting in harmony with the Administration, will suggest, it is impossible at this time to say. But every one can rest assured that it is the desire of the members of Congress and of the executive officers of the Government to meet the situation adequately. From time to time we are bound to have periods of discouragement, but the people will brace themselves against them and stand loyally behind the Government in this greatest undertaking of all history.

In the year 1918 we will be of great assistance to our allies by means of the forces we are now sending, but we will not reach the maximum of our military effort until the Spring of 1919. When America reaches that maximum and maintains it with all her resources of men, money, and material, she will be irresistible and will end the war.

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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## A. Mugg on 'The Decadence of Integrity' By Damon Runyon

I run into this guy Chelsea McBride on Broadway again the other day, and he is certainly one sore butcher. He is so hot you can fry an egg on any part of him, and he keeps me in a doorway an hour giving me a big earful about his troubles. This Chelsea McBride is one of the

boys, as I explain to you some time ago, and a right guy in every way. You can ask anybody about him, and they will tell you. His racket is whatever is at hand, and he is always hustling, and doing the best he can, so is entitled to much consideration.

Off and on, I guess I know Chelsea McBride fifteen years, and he is always the same, whether he has a bank roll or just a slim dim, which is a way the boys have of saying a thin dime. His only weakness is trusting everybody and thinking they are like he is himself, which is what brings on the trouble he has on his chest the other day.

It seems Chelsea gets hold of a live one by the name of Johnson, whose racket is the iron business out in Cleveland, and who is here having a good time, and all like that, with plenty of dough to see him along.

This Johnson is no sucker, you understand, but a fellow who likes to take a chance here and there, and who will play a few cards, or roll a few dice, or maybe bet somewhat on the races.

He is not what you call a gambling man, of course, but he likes to have a bit of fun now and then while going around, the same as anybody else. Chelsea gets wired in with this Johnson through a friend out in Cleveland, so Chelsea handles him.

Now, you understand, this Chelsea McBride is not a mechanic himself. That is, he does not play many cards, or roll many dice personally, except when there is nobody else around to do it; but, of course, he knows people who do, and he is a wonderful fellow for handling guys.

Well, he knocks around town for several days with this Johnson, building him up nice and easy, and finally, of course, it comes about that this Johnson wants to gamble some, and, naturally, Chelsea knows a place.

There is not supposed to be any gambling in this town, on account of it being against the law, and all like that, but Chelsea knows a place. So does everybody else, for that matter; but, of course, people are not saying, for what is the use of causing talk, and putting the cops to a lot of bother, when they have enough to do as it is?

This place which Chelsea knows is run by guys he has a license to figure his friends, or, anyway, guys who will do what is right by him, so he sends this Johnson in to them, and

they play this Johnson a little bridge, which is his bug.

Now, you understand, everything is perfectly legitimate about the transaction, and on the up-and-up in every respect. Such a matter is strictly business, and comes off every day. A dough-guy, which is a way of saying a guy with a bank roll, wants to play something or other, and the guy who is handling him sends him in somewhere. That is all there is to it.

So Chelsea sends this Johnson in to certain guys, just to do them a favor. He can send them in to somebody else, if he wants to just as well as not, but these guys are handy, and besides Chelsea figures they will be more liberal than other guys because they have a reputation all over this town for being very square.

Well, he leaves this Johnson there, and goes away, and forgets all about the matter until the next day, when he drops in for his bit. Of course, in the meantime, Chelsea hears, like everybody else, that this Johnson goes for six grand while playing bridge, which is a way of saying he loses six thousand dollars, and, naturally, Chelsea is looking for something nice.

You can blow him over with your breath when one of the guys slips him three hundred bucks for his end. Chelsea is so surprised at the guy's gall that he walks right out of the joint with the three hundred in his mitt without saying a word. He is knocked loose from his tongue.

Now, you understand, when you sent a dough-guy in to people, you are legally entitled to half of what he loses. Everybody knows that. But here these guys only give Chelsea three yards after he goes to all that trouble handling this Johnson. So of course he has a squawk coming, and is making it, I will tell you, world, fair.

It is a big scandal all over town, and everybody is talking about what a dirty deal Chelsea gets, and advising him to do so-and-so. Everybody is saying that it only goes to show that times are changing, and that is true.

A few years ago nobody would think of being as dishonest as these guys are with Chelsea, if only for fear people will not speak to them any more as they go down the street.

Nobody will think of doing anything out of the way to their friends in those days, but now it is hard to tell who is full of larceny and who is not, and it is very tough on a square guy like Chelsea McBride.

I tell him the best thing he can do is to lay back until he gets another live one, and then lead him right past these guys without giving them a tumble, for nothing will make them sorer than to think there is a live one in town getting away from them.

Chelsea says that is a great idea all right, but the trouble is it may delay his revenge until he has whalers down to here, because live ones are so few and far between in this town nowadays that when you get one you think it is Christmas.

## The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"Winter is winging along, George," said the Manicure Lady, as she drifted into the busy shop at 10 o'clock a.m.

"Winter is winging more than you," said the Head Barber. "You just gotta get around here earlier, kid. Three gents with vacant stares was in here this morning hollering to have their nails whittled. We gotta run this establishment kind of military and on the minute these days. I don't want to call you down or nothing but—"

"You just know you don't want to call me down!" declared the Manicure Lady. "We may be at war abroad, George, but this shop ain't big enough for you and me if a war starts here. Take that for one of them Gospel truths, George, and go easy with the time-clock palter where this little child is concerned. I've got six jobs waiting for me any time you feel restless about making a change in the manicure department."

"That's the trouble with you girls," said the Head Barber. "When a fellow is your best friend and asks you nice to make a bluff at regular hours you fly up like a young Zepplin and talk about other jobs. Can't you be here on time?"

"You know very well, George," said the Manicure Lady, "that I am pretty steady around here. It just happened this morning that I met Clara Otten, of Milwaukee, and we hadn't saw each other for goodness knows how long. She was telling me all about some letters she got from moving picture concerns, and it made me kind of wish I had stuck to my resolution to go into the movies. I believe I'll do it yet, George. I long for the day when my life won't be run by an alarm clock. Regular hours may be all right for some folks, but as for me, I wasn't born to catch trains."

"I guess all of us was born to catch trains or do anything else to get the keep-alive," said the gloomy Head Barber. "I used to have them fancy notions when I was a kid, thinking that I wasn't born to do this or that, but long years in the league has took all that out of my bean, and now I just plug along faithful, kid, the way you should ought to do. We got a song up home that the Missus plays on the phonograph, and part of it says: 'But you must have faith and you must have hope. And must love and be loved, and so. If you work, if you wait you will find the place Where the four leaved clovers grow.'"

"Gee, ain't that grand!" said the Manicure Lady. "How swell it must be to write them songs instead of fixing nails for folks! But that takes genius, George, and brother Wilfred is the only genius in our flock—and he ain't cleaning up none too fast."

"I won't say nothing more about your being late," said the Head Barber, "but I hope you will try to be on hand after this, kid, so we won't overlook no bets. Every customer we miss now is like missing three in times of peace, remember that."

"I'll remember, George," promised the Manicure Lady. "You are right. In these here times everything ought to put their shoulders to the wheel. I dreamed last night that the war was over and I was engaged, but them dreams is honey propositions any way I can figure them out, so I suppose I gotta keep on playing my part as Nellie, the Beautiful Nail Filer."

"That's what we all gotta do, play our parts," said the Head Barber. "Seven regular shows and two matinees a week, and only one payday. Such is life."

Act Without Talk  
(Daily Mail)

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette states that Flight-Sergeant Alexander Boyd, of the Royal Flying Corps, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the German Government. His crime was that he wrote a message, which he was about to despatch by carrier pigeon as he was captured, saying: "Shot down at 6.42; picked up by the Huns." There is no military offence in this use of the word "Hun," and we challenge the Germans to point to any regulation which covers it. This imprisonment is an arbitrary act of spite, the more arbitrary as the Kaiser himself in 1900 bade Germans behave as Huns—as we all know that they did.

In similar conditions in the past the British Government has expostulated and done nothing. On this occasion we suggest that it should say nothing and act. Let its action take the direction of at once imprisoning two German officers for a similar period.

We have two prisoners to the German one. The country means business, and is determined that British prisoners shall be supported and protected with the whole of our strength.

## 7 Brothers on Each Side

With fourteen first cousins with the allies in the war, all enlisting in England, Arthur Davis, of the plumbers' union of Chicago, announces that he expects to join them ultimately in the trenches.

"My family record isn't unusual for England, however," he said, "I know a surveyor in Seattle whose family record is unique. He has seven brothers in the German army and seven in the French army, fighting each other. They lived in Alsace-Lorraine. The seven fighting for the Kaiser were sent to fight the Russians, because, like all other Alsacians, they refused to fight their own people in France."

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## DANGER TO KAISER IN SEPARATE PEACE

Radical Russian Doctrines Are  
Likely To Stir Germans  
To Revolution

SURE BOLSHEVIKI WILL FAIL

Cannot Meet Trade Problems Or  
Satisfy Masses, Asserts For-  
mer Railway Minister

New York, Dec. 28.—Conclusion of a separate peace between Germany and Russia would probably be followed by a peaceful invasion of Germany in the form of permeation of the doctrines of the extreme Socialists and Russian Bolsheviks, adherents of Trotsky and Lenin, and might result in revolution in Germany and the overthrow of the Kaiser, according to the opinion expressed yesterday by Alexander de Boublikoff, who was Minister of Ways and Communications in the Provisional Government after the fall of the Tsar.

Mr. de Boublikoff arrived in this country two days ago and is to make an inspection of the railway and trade centers in the United States, accompanied by Professor J. Lomonosoff, the Railroad Minister of Russia.

"As soon as a separate peace is concluded, millions of Russian soldiers will look for work," said Mr. de Boublikoff. "Because of the present disorganized condition of industries in Russia it will be difficult to find employment. Many thousands will go to Germany and there will inoculate with their ideas those open to extreme views. Germany will then be ripe for revolution, the object of which will be the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of the Kaiser."

This likelihood of an extension to Germany of Bolshevism, as expressed by Mr. de Boublikoff, agrees with the comment on the latest Teuton peace offer as viewed by an English authority, interviewed by Charles H. Gray, special correspondent of The New York Times. His statement, cabled from London and published in The Times yesterday, said: "Another comment was that Bolshevism was on the way westward and would first engulf Germany, and later sweep over France, England and America; but Germany would be the first victim and would thus be hoisted by her own petard."

There would arise many difficulties between Germany and Russia after the conclusion of a separate peace, if it was concluded, said Mr. de Boublikoff. These difficulties would center around trade and finance. He continued:

"The danger will be that the Germans, recognizing their opportunities, will buy control in many Russian trade organizations, and perhaps even in the railroads privately owned. So the danger of Russia becoming economically dependent on Germany is a real one."

"As soon, however, as a separate peace is concluded against the honor of Russia," he went on, "the Bolsheviks will be overthrown because they will be unable to carry on their program of equal division of land and property. Lenin and Trotsky obtained power because their program appealed to the Russian masses. There is no direct evidence that they are German agents, though some Bolsheviks may be bought by German gold."

"Opinions on personalities are unimportant. Trotsky and Lenin did not make the politics of the Bolsheviks. They played on the instincts of the uneducated masses and attained prominence because they promised the common people what they desired. But the part played by the Bolsheviks is over-estimated in America. If a separate peace is concluded, the extreme Socialist program cannot prevail."

"Trade and commerce will be the first requisite of Russia when peace is concluded. The Bolsheviks with their extreme ideas will be unable to carry on the business of the country and they will give way to those who will."

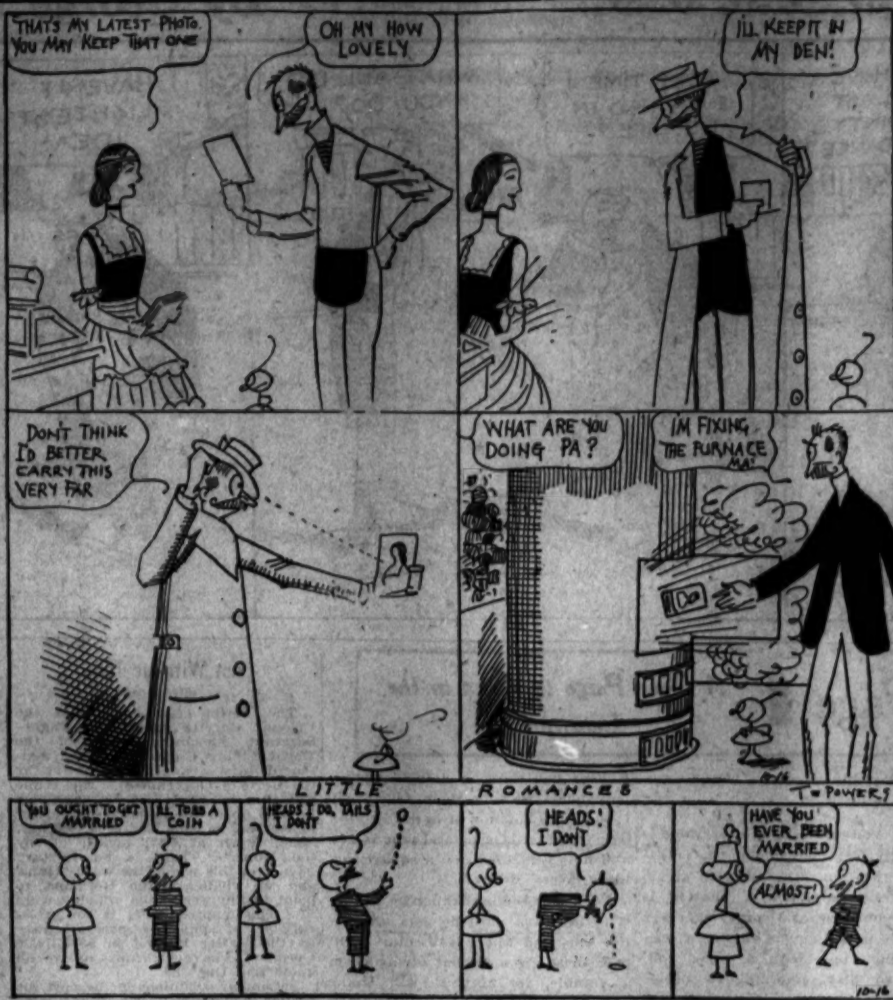
Regarding the restoration of a monarchy in Russia, Mr. de Boublikoff said that such a thing was out of the question.

Asked as to what message he brought to America, the former Minister said:

"Russia is too great a problem to be understood easily by another nation, but if there is any country where Russia can be understood it is America, whose people are fair and broadminded. America can be just as close to Russia as Russia is to herself. Germany is Russia's neighbor by land. America can be her neighbor by sea. America is the land that will best understand Russia now, now that Russia has taken her place among the democracies of the world of which America is the leader."

Mr. de Boublikoff was a member of the last Duma under the Tsar. He is President of the Atchinsk-Minusinsk and Central Caucasian Railway and is the author of a plan for uniform railroad building which has been accorded by the present regime. He rejected two offers of posts under the Kerensky Government,

## Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



## GERMANY OFFICIALLY TURNING TO POLYGAMY

Catholic Church Vigorously Opposing Movement; High Rate Of Illegitimacy

Germany seems to be mobilizing its women, along logical lines of Teutonic efficiency, to counteract the tendency toward a falling birth rate. The results appear in tentative experiments in the encouragement of births outside of wedlock and in polygamy, which, if not openly approved by the government, are at least being tolerated. It is not yet possible to get much well-authenticated official information as to the movement, but the seepage of news from Germany is large enough and apparently sufficiently verified to prove that such a movement does exist and that experiments are being made.

For the first time in its history Germany is facing an actual decline in its population, due to war losses, disease and a heavy fall in the birth rate. Recent reports from Hamburg, for instance, show a decline in its birth rate of over 13 per cent, in contrast to the rate before the war. The reasons are obvious. And to the practical German mind the cure seems also simple. It is found in such projects as that of so-called "lateral marriages," in "official pregnancy," and several forms of "trial marriages." Moreover, it would appear that all these are being welcomed by a great many German women. The only indication of a counter movement of any formidable weight is found in the disapproval of the Catholic Church.

M. Van der Klute, a Dutch journalist, who has recently returned to The Hague after long residence in Germany, is sponsor for a widely published report that "a number of medical and scientific men in Germany have formed themselves into a league for the promotion of what they call the 'double household,' a deliberate encouragement of polygamy."

The guiding spirits of this league are Herren Professors Ostwald and Karll. Their efforts are aided by the practice of the military authorities in sending soldiers upon furlough to a part of the country remote from their own homes. This is done partly to keep knowledge of the privations of the soldier from his own family and thus restrict the "war weariness" which the government so dreads and partly to encourage the "double household" plan.

Commenting on the falling birth rate, M. Van der Klute said: "Kultur's remedy for this state of affairs is an elaboration of promiscuous intercourse, which is a serious subject for debate among the German clergy. Encouraged by the freedom with which the subject is discussed and by the toleration of the authorities, an amazing crop of bigamists of both sexes are openly defying the laws of the various German states. One of the objects of the league above mentioned is to force the state to care properly for the offspring of these unions when the war is over, for their temporary nature is conceded by the propagandists."

"An astonishing instance of the perversion of this doctrine of the re-population of Germany was recently given in the divorce court. An erring wife, whose soldier husband sought relief on the ground of her infidelity, answered with the excuse that he had been absent from home more than twelve months. She declared

that she had a higher duty to the Fatherland than her duty to her husband and her marriage vows. Today the Fatherland needs soldiers; tomorrow she will need children," she cried. She was heard sympathetically, and acclaimed by the persons in court as a true patriot; and the case was adjourned in order to give her husband a chance to reconstitute their relations on an amicable basis."

By way of Kansas and vouched for by William Allen White, who published it in his Emporia Gazette

(giving as his informant George W. Simmons of St. Louis), comes a story of definite orders found among the papers of captured German officers directing them to visit certain women, whose names and addresses were given, for the purpose of increasing the population. Many similar reports have appeared in the French papers—enough, if well authenticated, to indicate this as a not uncommon military practice.

As to "lateral marriages," a despatch from Rome some time ago

alleged that pamphlets had been widely circulated by the military authorities urging upon German troops this variety of polygamy, which, the message asserted, is "the only means for the formation of a new, powerful armed force and for the ennoblement of morality. In this married women were urged, 'in the interests of the Fatherland,' to secure the necessary permission from their husbands to contract lateral marriages, based upon personal inclination, with married men, who, in turn, must obtain their wives' consent. The grimly humorous aspect of this particular scheme was not overlooked by foreign critics, but there seems reason to believe it has met with approval by at least a portion of those most concerned—that is, the German women."

The percentage of illegitimacy in Germany, especially in the cities, has always been large. But the increase since the war has been astonishing. Carl Ackerman has asserted that in Hamburg the percentage has jumped from 15 to 45 per cent a year ago. As a corollary to this and to wide recognition of many forms of "near-marriages" he also claimed that Hamburg has no longer any "red light district," thus supporting the argument of the theoretical advocates of polygamy that a reestablishment of some form of "respectable" concubinage would go far toward eliminating prostitution. Incidentally, that argument was given publicity in New York a month ago, when The Evening Telegram published an interview with Mrs. Susan Young Gates, a

daughter of one of Brigham Young's scores or so of wives, in which she predicted that the polygamous doctrines of her Mormon ancestors would be "openly countenanced by some countries and winked at by others" after the war, and added that "a tremendous moral effect of polygamy . . . would be the instant solution of the social evil."

But to return to Germany, where the matter seems of concrete importance instead of a mere academic question, there is no lack of evidence that many German women are not disinclined to practise these theories. Here is an advertisement (said to be typical of many frequently appearing in German newspapers) from the Breslau Volkswacht. It reads: "I am twenty-two, not bad looking. I have fourteen fowls at my farm, one pony, six pigs, four cows, two hams and some sausages now in process of curing; a blind mother who knows how to weave and spin, a small vineyard, twenty-five cherry trees, fourteen apple trees, ten plum trees, a quantity of homespun house linen, and three casks of good wine in my cellar. I have, besides, a piano and flute. Injured soldiers are invited to apply. No objection to separation after six months of trial."

This is not without "comic relief" in the presentation of "a blind mother who knows how to weave" as an asset; but its serious significance, of course, lies in the appeal to wounded soldiers and the "no objection to separation after trial." Of deeper import is a story told of the case of two "wohlgeborenen"

ladies, the younger of whom is said to have replied to an invitation from an American friend (before the entrance of this United States as a belligerent), who urged her to leave Germany and seek an asylum here, that it was quite impossible, since, as she wrote, "both my mother and I are officially pregnant—for the good of the Fatherland." In this case, it was asserted, the character of the women is such that their motives could only be regarded as patriotic, founded on a sincere belief as to what constitutes duty.



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## CHRISTMAS MAIL FOR 'OVER THERE' WAS HUGE

Numbered 374,751 Parcels.  
Weighed 1,181,055 Pounds.  
Filled 31,341 Sacks

CARRIED ON FAST SHIP

Made A Pile 800 Feet Long, 40 Feet Wide And 10 Feet High On A New York Pier

New York, December 15.—More than one million pounds of Christmas cheer were sent to American soldiers in France by parcel post by their friends at home. This does not include Christmas parcels sent by army transport through military service at the port of embarkation.

All the Christmas packages going to the expeditionary forces by parcel post where in by November 15 and will be delivered to soldiers on Christmas morning. This mail comprised 374,751 parcels, which filled 31,341 sacks and weighed 1,181,055 pounds. About one-fourth of this mail was handled at the military terminal at Chicago and the rest at the New York terminal, where it was inspected and sorted. Every parcel was unwrapped and inspected as to each article of its contents and securely rewrapped before being put on shipboard. At Chicago twenty women searchers were employed in this work under the supervision of a postal agent. In New York the special force of women searchers numbered between forty and fifty. At one stage 400 distributors were required to handle the immense accumulation on the pier here, placed at the service of the Post Office Department by the Dock Department. The mail assembled at one time on this pier made a pile 800 feet long, forty feet wide and ten feet high and aggregated 869,138 pounds in weight. It required 400 postal distributors to handle it.

A Few Matches Thrown Out  
The unwrapping and search of the hundreds of thousands of parcels insured not only security against the mailing of explosive or inflammable articles, but also a more secure rewrapping. The search revealed only a few cases where "safety" matches had thoughtlessly been inclosed in soldiers' comfort kits; these were removed and the other articles were repacked and sent on their way. No explosives, chemicals or other prohibited articles, except these few packages of matches, were disclosed.

This system of search will be applied by the Post Office Department not only to parcel post packages, but also to all first-class sealed parcels sent abroad either transits or commercial liners until the end of the war. Matches, like all other inflammable or explosive matter, are strictly barred from the mail.

Navy Vessel Embarked  
Soon after the Christmas mail began to come in it was apparent to the Post Office Department that it would be heavier than could be promptly handled by the army transports abroad and the commercial liners. Secretary of Navy Daniels came to the relief with an offer of a fast naval vessel whose sailing orders would carry it to a suitable port. This vessel, called carrying 21,000 mail sacks or about two-thirds of the entire volume of Christmas parcels. The remaining 10,321 mail sacks, consisting largely of "after-time" Christmas parcels, were shipped on four different army transports and on commercial liners. The army transports carried, besides their share of the parcel post packages, many thousand packages sent through the military service at the port of embarkation.

Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson and his staff rendered valuable assistance to the Post Office Department in facilitating the shipment of parcels on the naval vessel.

It will require eighty or eighty-five French postal and baggage cars to carry the Christmas mail of the one naval vessel from the port to the interior points of destination. Arrangements for these cars were made in advance with the French Government to deliver the Christmas parcels to the mail offices of the various American regiments, companies, etc., by Christmas morning.

## PUTS BAN ON BUTTER EXPORTS FROM AMERICA

Washington, D. C., January 8.—Exportation of butter, except to nations associated with the United States in the war against Germany, has been prohibited by the War Trade Board. This was disclosed tonight in a statement by the food administration, requesting butter makers and dealers to abandon certain types of packages used in shipping butter to the Orient, the tropics and other countries except the Allies.

## MORE WORK FOR GOETHALS

Washington, D. C., January 8.—Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals has had his duties largely increased under orders of Secretary of War Baker, issued yesterday. In addition to the duties delegated to him when he was recalled to active service December 18 and designated as acting quartermaster general, he has now been designated as director of transportation and storage for the army.

## American Captured By Germans Released



John Miller Larsen, a Chicago manufacturer, and his German captors, Mr. Larsen, while motoring through Denmark near the German frontier, accidentally drove into German territory. He was fired upon and arrested. Mr. Larsen was held four days at an internment camp at Flansberg before being released. As the Chicagoan speaks German fluently, he had many opportunities of conversing with the officers.

## Japanese Press Comment On Topics Of The Day

War Is Not Being Fought For Sake Of Humanity, Kokumin Editor Says—Answers Ozaki's Charges Against Ministry

Tokyo, January 24.—The Kokumin in a lengthy editorial article comments on the arguments of Mr. Ozaki in his interpellation in the Diet and says that he only tried to catch the Terauchi Ministry in a trap. Whether the Terauchi Ministry was caught in it or not, the editor does not know. But at any rate, Mr. Ozaki "wrestled by himself." The editor then generalizes on the subject of many Japanese being misled by newspapers, addresses and messages of the Western people, without examining the merits of the statements carefully enough.

The present war, in a word, is a war fought between England and Germany for supremacy. Japan only joined in it in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Should Japan fight for the sake of democracy, it will mean after all that Japan will be fighting against the national idea of solidarity. If the addresses or messages of President Wilson be interpreted in their logical extremity, the conclusion will be that America is fighting in order to force democracy upon other nations. But President Wilson later found out the awkwardness of such attitude in regard to Japan. So it is reported, the editor remarks, that he had indirectly explained to the Japanese nation that America does not mean to force democracy upon Japan.

The editor points out a great mistake on the part of some of the Japanese to think that America and other western nations are fighting against Germany and her allies altogether in the interests of ideals or humanity. Had America declared war against Germany for those lofty ideals alone, why had she not done so in the summer of 1914? It is illogical that she should have waited for three years until 1917 to wage war.

At any rate, the declarations of war aims made by the western statesmen are only excuses. The Japanese statesmen should not accept them as genuine bonds. The Entente Powers profess that they are fighting for liberty and democracy. But what are they doing actually? They are

imitating the militaristic Germany. The professed home of liberty has become a land of no liberty. Two professors of the Columbia University have been dismissed because they talked of peace. Indignant at this treatment of the two professors, another who stood for war resigned, although he differed from those two professors.

At any rate, the western statesmen are arguing from the point of view of the interests of their own countries. Mr. Ozaki may have accomplished his object of vexing the Terauchi Ministry. But his speech should not be taken seriously. Should it be taken seriously, it will come to this that altogether there will be no need of the eight and eight naval plan, or any other plan of the government at all. The editor stands for Japan strengthening herself in order to defend herself. That is the only way to accomplish the object of self defense.

Says Ozaki Made Poor Speech  
The Yomiuri in its concluding article on the subject of Mr. Ozaki's interpellation in the Diet and the reply of Viscount Mokuo further criticizes the speech of Mr. Ozaki and says that there was a general lack of solidarity in his arguments. It was a rather poor speech for Mr. Ozaki's reputation. His mind may have been constrained by the thought that he was a member of the former ministry under Marquis Okuma. The editor does not mean to say that the dealings of the ministry in foreign affairs were all correct in every respect. But he is in favor of the foreign policy of the ministry, especially as regards the policy toward China.

Austria, Another Russia  
The Chugwa Shogyo discusses the political situation in Austria and says that it is worth a careful study in view of the effects which it will have upon the future war situation. Since the death of Emperor Franz Joseph political changes took place very often. Recently it was reported that Premier Zeldler resigned and

## Home Minister Count Zugenburg was commanded to succeed as the Premier.

While the conditions in Austria cannot be learnt definitely, it is evident, says the editor, that the people of that country are suffering considerably, the more as the war progresses. The voice calling for peace is becoming louder and louder. The people as their sufferings increased, have risen in strikes of gigantic proportions, until it is reported that 1,200,000 persons have participated in the strikes, which finally turned out to be food riots.

Former Premier Zeldler had conferences with the labor leaders and promised many things. But he found that those promises could not be carried out. That was why he was obliged to resign. But his resignation will not change the situation very much, the editor fears. Strikes will be started more and more. Food riots will become wilder. There is no way of knowing what might not take place in future. There is even a rumor that Austria might become a second Russia.

## Welcomes Banking Co-operation

The Nishi-Nishi is informed that as result of the negotiations which Baron Megata and his economic mission had with the American officials and bankers an understanding has been arrived at between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of America, with the object in view of assisting each other in the matter of finance during the war and even after the war. Just what the nature of the understanding was, the editor cannot tell. But he surmises that it may be that the Bank of Japan will become the agent of the Federal Reserve Bank and the latter the agent of the former, such as was the case with the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank, which made an agreement in December, 1916. Even if the agreement made between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank may not be as important as has been surmised by the Nishi-Nishi editor, the understanding which was reached, he assures us, will greatly facilitate the economic and financial relations between the two nations. In that sense he welcomes the report.

The Hoch also comments on the news of the understanding which was arrived at between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of America as result of the Megata mission's negotiations with the American authorities. He congratulates the event heartily in the interest of development of economic and financial relationship between Japan and America. Such approximation between Japan and America, the editor believes, will greatly help to remove various misunderstandings which had existed before, and to help promote the friendship between the two nations.

## CURBING ANTI-WAR PARTY

German Militarists Vigorous In Suppressing Liberalism

New York, December 30.—Cabled reports telling of the arrest by the German authorities of many active members of the Independent Social Democratic Party, presumably because of their persistent campaign for an immediate peace and the establishment of a democratic regime in Germany, confirm the evidence found in German papers, reaching London, that despite the show of liberalism made in public speeches by representatives of the Kaiser's Government, the militarists have no intention of relinquishing their grip on the helm of the ship of state.

In an article treating of a recent secret session of the Reichstag, the Cologne Gazette, which sometimes speaks for the Government, said that Dr. von Kuhlmann, the Foreign Minister, had definitely accepted the principle that the military authorities must play their full part and proceeded:

The National Liberal spokesman, Herr Stresemann, was quite right in insisting, in accordance with the general feeling of the people, that it must not be forgotten that Germany is only able to discuss occupied territories at all because Hindenburg's brilliant strategy has put us in a position to make full political use of the present military situation. Consequently, Hindenburg's co-operation in the conclusion of peace, is for the German people a simple matter of course.

"Sword and pen are working together to secure the prospects for the future which the present situation affords. Freed from the bonds of July 19 (the Reichstag 'peace resolution') Count Hertling is pursuing a policy which will not restore a status quo in the east, while as regards the west it has been plainly stated that in the submarine war we possess, and shall use to the full, the weapon which is mortally wounding England, and that we are not going to give carte blanche to the western

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powers to continue the war indefinitely without their having to feel in their own States the consequences of such a policy. Political peace at home; practical politics abroad. It seems to us that the policy that has led to this ought to be sure of the applause of all sensible people in Germany."

The suppression on December 9 of a Socialist meeting in Berlin at which Philip Scheidemann, the leader of the pro-Government Socialists, was scheduled to speak, caused the Berliner Vorwarts to remark:

"The President of the United States has just issued a message in which he represents the German people as living in hopeless subjection to the dominating military caste. The German press strives in patriotic

deal to prove that Wilson, Clem-

son, and Lloyd George are the real

autocrats. Suddenly this military

prohibition comes crashing into the

well-mounted scenery. It is at least

a blunder in stage management,

which is quite tragicomic in its

effect. Moreover, the matter has an-

other side. The German Govern-

ment has recognised Russia's re-

volutionary Socialist Government,

and is in negotiations with it. But

at the same moment the right of

public meeting of the Socialists of

Germany is taken away by the

military."

The reason given by the military

authorities for the suppression of the

meeting was the fear of disturbances

by the Socialist minority.



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## DANGER TO KAISER IN SEPARATE PEACE

Radical Russian Doctrines Are  
Likely To Stir Germans  
To Revolution

SURE BOLSHEVIKI WILL FAIL

Cannot Meet Trade Problems Or  
Satisfy Masses, Asserts For-  
mer Railway Minister

New York, Dec. 29.—Conclusion of a separate peace between Germany and Russia would probably be followed by a peaceful invasion of Germany in the form of permeation of the doctrines of the extreme Socialists and Russian Bolsheviks, adherents of Trotsky and Lenin, and might result in revolution in Germany and the overthrow of the Kaiser, according to the opinion expressed yesterday by Alexander de Boublikoff, who was Minister of Ways and Communications in the Provisional Government after the fall of the Tsar.

Mr. de Boublikoff arrived in this country two days ago and is to make an inspection of the railway and trade centers in the United States, accompanied by Professor J. Lomonosoff, the Railroad Minister of Russia.

"As soon as a separate peace is concluded, millions of Russian soldiers will look for work," said Mr. de Boublikoff. "Because of the present disorganized condition of industries in Russia it will be difficult to find employment. Many thousands will go to Germany and there will inoculate with their ideas those open to extreme views. Germany will then be ripe for revolution, the object of which will be the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of the Kaiser."

This likelihood of an extension to Germany of Bolshevism, as expressed by Mr. de Boublikoff, agrees with the comment on the latest Teuton peace offer as viewed by an English authority, interviewed by Charles H. Grasty, special correspondent of The New York Times. His statement, cabled from London and published in The Times yesterday, said: "Another comment was that Bolshevism was on the way westward and would first engulf Germany, and later sweep over France, England and America; but Germany would be the first victim and would thus be hoisted by her own petard."

There would arise many difficulties between Germany and Russia after the conclusion of a separate peace, if it was concluded, said Mr. de Boublikoff. These difficulties would center around trade and finance. He continued:

"The danger will be that the Germans, recognizing their opportunities, will buy control in many Russian trade organizations, and perhaps even in the railroads privately owned. So the danger of Russia becoming economically dependent on Germany is a real one."

"As soon, however, as a separate peace is concluded against the honor of Russia," he went on, "the Bolsheviks will be overthrown because they will be unable to carry on their program of equal division of land and property. Lenin and Trotsky obtained power because their program appealed to the Russian masses. There is no direct evidence that they are German agents, though some Bolsheviks may be bought by German gold."

"Opinions on personalities are unimportant. Trotsky and Lenin did not make the politics of the Bolsheviks. They played on the instincts of the uneducated masses and attained prominence because they promised the common people what they desired. But the part played by the Bolsheviks is over-estimated in America. If a separate peace is concluded, the extreme Socialist program cannot prevail."

"Trade and commerce will be the first requisite of Russia when peace is concluded. The Bolsheviks with their extreme ideas will be unable to carry on the business of the country and they will give way to those who will."

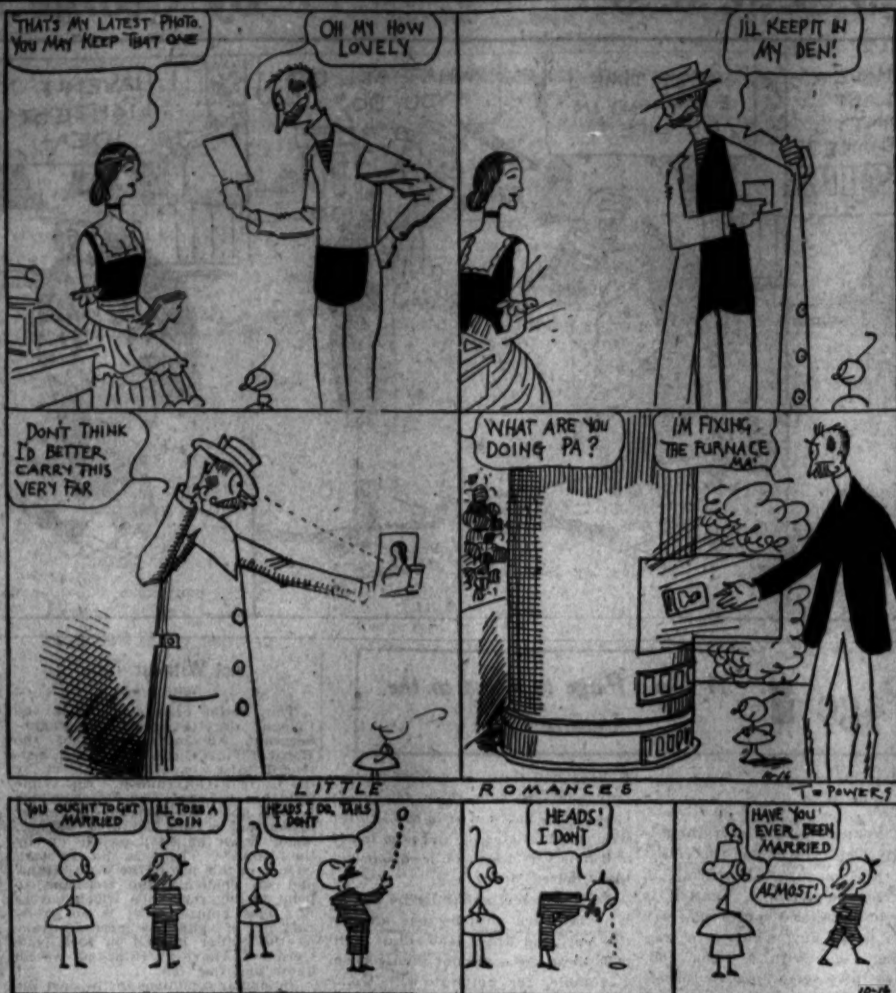
Regarding the restoration of a monarchy in Russia, Mr. de Boublikoff said that such a thing was out of the question.

Asked as to what message he brought to America, the former Minister said:

"Russia is too great a problem to be understood easily by another nation, but if there is any country where Russia can be understood it is America, whose people are fair and broadminded. America can be just as close to Russia as Russia is to herself. Germany is Russia's neighbor by land. America can be her neighbor by sea. America is the land that will best understand Russia now, now that Russia has taken her place among the democracies of the world of which America is the leader."

Mr. de Boublikoff was a member of the last Duma under the Tsar. He is President of the Atchinsk-Minusinsk and Central Caucasian Railway and is the author of a plan for uniform railroad building which has been accepted by the present regime. He rejected two offers of posts under the Kerensky Government.

## Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



## GERMANY OFFICIALLY TURNING TO POLYGAMY

Catholic Church Vigorously Opposing Movement; High Rate Of Illegitimacy

Germany seems to be mobilizing its women, along logical lines of Teutonic efficiency, to counteract the tendency toward a falling birth rate. The results appear in tentative experiments in the encouragement of births outside of wedlock and in polygamy, which, if not openly approved by the government, are at least being tolerated. It is not yet possible to get much well-authenticated official information as to the movement, but the seepage of news from Germany is large enough and apparently sufficiently verified to prove that such a movement does exist and that experiments are being made.

For the first time in its history Germany is facing an actual decline in its population, due to war losses, disease and a heavy fall in the birth rate. Recent reports from Hamburg, for instance, show a decline in its birth rate of over 13 per cent, in contrast to the rate before the war. The reasons are obvious. And to the practical German mind the cure seems also simple. It is found in such projects as that of so-called "lateral marriages," in "official pregnancy," and several forms of "trial marriage." Moreover, it would appear that all these are being welcomed by a great many German women. The only indication of a counter movement of any formidable weight is found in the disapproval of the Catholic Church.

M. Van der Klute, a Dutch journalist, who has recently returned to The Hague after long residence in Germany, is sponsor for a widely published report that "a number of medical and scientific men in Germany have formed themselves into a league for the promotion of what they call the 'double household,' a deliberate encouragement of polygamy." The guiding spirits of this league are Herren Professors Ostwald and Karil. Their efforts are aided by the practice of the military authorities in sending soldiers upon furlough to a part of the country remote from their own homes. This is done partly to keep knowledge of the privations of the soldier from his own family and thus restrict the "war weariness" which the government so dreads and partly to encourage the "double household" plan.

Commenting on the falling birth rate, M. Van der Klute said: "Kultur's remedy for this state of affairs is an elaboration of promiscuous intercourse, which is a serious subject for debate among the German clergy. Encouraged by the freedom with which the subject is discussed and by the toleration of the authorities, an amazing crop of bigamists of both sexes are openly defying the laws of the various German states. One of the objects of the league above mentioned is to force the state to care properly for the offspring of these unions when the war is over, for their temporary nature is conceded by the propagandists."

"An astonishing instance of the perversion of this doctrine of the population of Germany was recently given in the divorce court. An errand wife, whose soldier husband sought relief on the ground of her infidelity, answered with the excuse that he had been absent from home more than twelve months. She declared

that she had a higher duty to the Fatherland than her duty to her husband and her marriage vows. "Today the Fatherland needs soldiers; tomorrow she will need children," she cried. She was heard sympathetically, and acclaimed by the persons in court as a true patriot; and the case was adjourned in order to give her husband a chance to reconstitute their relations on an amicable basis."

By way of Kansas and vouched for by William Allen White, who published it in his Emporia Gazette

(giving as his informant George W. Simmons of St. Louis), comes a story of definite orders found among the papers of captured German officers directing them to visit certain women, whose names and addresses were given, for the purpose of increasing the population. Many similar reports have appeared in the French papers—enough, if well authenticated, to indicate this as a not uncommon military practice.

As to "lateral marriages," a despatch from Rome some time ago

alleged that pamphlets had been widely circulated by the military authorities urging upon German troops this variety of polygamy, which, the message asserted, is "the only means for the formation of a new, powerful armed force and for the ennoblement of morality. In this married women were urged, 'in the interests of the Fatherland,' to secure the necessary permission from their husbands to contract lateral marriages, based upon personal inclination, with married men, who, in turn, must obtain their wives' consent. The grimly humorous aspect of this particular scheme was not overlooked by foreign critics, but there seems reason to believe it has met with approval by at least a portion of those most concerned—that is, the German women."

The percentage of illegitimacy in Germany, especially in the cities, has always been large. But the increase since the war has been astonishing. Carl Ackerman has asserted that in Hamburg the percentage has jumped from 15 to 45 per cent a year ago. As a corollary to this and to wide recognition of many forms of "near-marriages" he also claimed that Hamburg has no longer any "red light district," thus supporting the argument of the theoretical advocates of polygamy that a reestablishment of some form of "respectable" concubinage would go far toward eliminating prostitution. Incidentally, that argument was given publicity in New York a month ago, when The Evening Telegram published an interview with Mrs. Susan Young Gates, a

daughter of one of Brigham Young's score or so of wives, in which she predicted that the polygamous doctrines of her Mormon ancestors would be "openly countenanced by some countries and winked at by others" after the war, and added that "a tremendous moral effect of polygamy . . . would be the instant solution of the social evil."

But to return to Germany, where the matter seems of concrete importance instead of a mere academic question, there is no lack of evidence that many German women are not disinclined to practice these theories. Here is an advertisement (said to be typical of many frequently appearing in German newspapers), from the Breslau Volkswacht. It reads: "I am twenty-two, not bad looking. I have fourteen fowls at my farm, one pony, six pigs, four cows, two hams and some sausages now in process of curing; a blind mother who knows how to weave and spin, a small vineyard, twenty-five cherry trees, fourteen apple trees, ten plum trees, a quantity of homespun house linen, and three casks of good wine in my cellar. I have, besides, a piano and flute. Injured soldiers are invited to apply. No objection to separation after six months of trial."

This is not without "comic relief" in the presentation of "a blind mother who knows how to weave" as an asset; but its serious significance, of course, lies in the appeal to wounded soldiers and the "no objection to separation after trial."

Of deeper import is a story told of the case of two "wohlgeliebten"

ladies, the younger of whom is said to have replied to an invitation from an American friend (before the entrance of the United States as a belligerent), who urged her to leave Germany and seek an asylum here, that it was quite impossible, since, as she wrote, "both my mother and I are officially pregnant—for the good of the Fatherland." In this case, it was asserted, the character of the women is such that their motive could only be regarded as patriotic, founded on a sincere belief as to what constitutes duty.



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## CHRISTMAS MAIL FOR 'OVER THERE' WAS HUGE

Numbered 374,751 Parcels,  
Weighed 1,181,055 Pounds,  
Filled 31,341 Sacks

### CARRIED ON FAST SHIP

Made A Pile 800 Feet Long, 40  
Feet Wide And 10 Feet High  
On A New York Pier

New York, December 15.—More than one million pounds of Christmas cheer were sent to American soldiers in France by parcel post by their friends at home. This does not include Christmas parcels sent by army transport through military service at the port of embarkation.

All the Christmas packages going to the expeditionary forces by parcel post where in by November 15 and will be delivered to soldiers on Christmas morning. This mail comprised 374,751 parcels, which filled 31,341 sacks and weighed 1,181,055 pounds. About one-fourth of this mail was handled at the military terminal at Chicago and the rest at the New York terminal, where it was inspected and sorted. Every parcel was unwrapped and inspected as to each article of its contents and securely rewrapped before being put on shipboard. At Chicago twenty women searchers were employed in this work under the supervision of a postal agent. In New York the special force of women searchers numbered between forty and fifty. At one stage 400 distributors were required to handle the immense accumulation on the pier here, placed at the service of the Post Office Department by the Dock Department. The mail assembled at one time on this pier made a pile 800 feet long, forty feet wide and ten feet high and aggregated \$88,138 pounds in weight. It required 400 postal distributors to handle it.

### A Few Matches Thrown Out

The unwrapping and search of the hundreds of thousands of parcels insured not only security against the mailing of explosive or inflammable articles, but also a more secure rewrapping. The search revealed only a few cases where "safety" matches had thoughtlessly been included in soldiers' comfort kits; these were removed and the other articles were repacked and sent on their way. No explosives, chemicals or other prohibited articles, except these few packages of matches, were disclosed. This system of search will be applied by the Post Office Department not only to parcel post packages, but also to all first-class sealed parcels sent abroad either by express or commercial liners until the end of the war. Matches, like all other inflammable or explosive matter, are strictly barred from the mail.

### Navy Vessel Enlisted

Soon after the Christmas mail began to come in it was apparent to the Post Office Department that it would be heavier than could be promptly handled by the army transports abroad and the commercial liners. Secretary of Navy Daniels came to the relief with an offer of a fast naval vessel whose sailing orders would carry it to a suitable port. This vessel sailed carrying 21,000 mail sacks or about two-thirds of the entire volume of Christmas parcels. The remaining 10,321 mail sacks, consisting largely of "after-time" Christmas parcels, were shipped on four different army transports and on commercial liners. The army transports carried, besides their share of the parcel post packages, many thousands of packages sent through the military service at the port of embarkation. Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson and his staff rendered valuable assistance to the Post Office Department in facilitating the shipment of parcels on the naval vessel.

It will require eighty or eighty-five French postal and baggage cars to carry the Christmas mail of the one naval vessel from the port to the interior points of destination. Arrangements for these cars were made in advance with the French Government to deliver the Christmas parcels to the mail order of the various American regiments, companies, &c., by Christmas morning.

## PUTS BAN ON BUTTER EXPORTS FROM AMERICA

Washington, D. C., January 8.—Exportation of butter, except to nations associated with the United States in the war against Germany, has been prohibited by the War Trade Board. This was disclosed tonight in a statement by the food administration requesting butter makers and dealers to abandon certain types of packages used in shipping butter to the Orient, the tropics and other countries except the Allies.

### MORE WORK FOR GOETHALS

Washington, D. C., January 8.—Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals has had his duties largely increased under orders of Secretary of War Baker, issued yesterday. In addition to the duties delegated to him when he was recalled to active service December 18 and designated as acting quartermaster general, he has now been designated as director of transportation and storage for the army.

## American Captured By Germans Released



John Miller Larsen, a Chicago manufacturer, and his German captors. Mr. Larsen, while motoring through Denmark near the German frontier, accidentally drove into German territory. He was fired upon and arrested. Mr. Larsen was held four days at an internment camp at Flansberg before being released. As the Chicagoan speaks German fluently, he had many opportunities of conversing with the officers.

## Japanese Press Comment On Topics Of The Day

War Is Not Being Fought For Sake Of Humanity, Kokumin  
Editor Says—Answers Ozaki's Charges Against Ministry

Tokyo, January 26.—The Kokumin in a lengthy editorial article comments on the arguments of Mr. Ozaki in his interpellation in the Diet and says that he only tried to catch the Terauchi Ministry in a trap. Whether the Terauchi Ministry was caught in it or not, the editor does not know. But at any rate, Mr. Ozaki "wrestled by himself." The editor then generalizes on the subject of many Japanese being misled by newspapers, addresses and messages of the Western people, without examining the merits of the statements carefully enough.

The present war, in a word, is a war fought between England and Germany for supremacy. Japan only joined in it in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Should Japan fight for the sake of democracy, it will mean after all that Japan will be fighting against the national idea of solidarity. If the addresses or messages of President Wilson be interpreted in their logical extremity, the conclusion will be that America is fighting in order to force democracy upon other nations. But President Wilson later found out the awkwardness of such attitude in regard to Japan. So it is reported, the editor remarks, that he had indirectly explained to the Japanese nation that America does not mean to force democracy upon Japan.

The editor points out a great mistake on the part of some of the Japanese to think that America and other western nations are fighting against Germany and her allies altogether in the interests of ideals or humanity. Had America declared war against Germany for those lofty ideals alone, why had she not done so in the summer of 1914? It is illogical that she should have waited for three years until 1917 to wage war.

At any rate, the declarations of war made by the western statesmen are only excuses. The Japanese statesmen should not accept them as genuine bonds. The Entente Powers profess that they are fighting for liberty and democracy. But what are they doing actually? They are

Home Minister Count Zugunburg was commanded to succeed as the Premier.

While the conditions in Austria cannot be learnt definitely, it is evident, says the editor, that the people of that country are suffering considerably. The voice calling for peace is becoming louder and louder. The people as their sufferings increased have risen in strikes of gigantic proportions, until it is reported that 1,300,000 persons have participated in the strikes, which finally turned out to be food riots.

Former Premier Zeldler had conferences with the labor leaders and promised many things. But he found that those promises could not be carried out. That was why he was obliged to resign. But his resignation will not change the situation very much, the editor fears. Strikes will be started more and more. Food riots will become wilder. There is no way of knowing what might not take place in future. There is even a rumor that Austria might become a second Russia.

### Welcomes Banking Co-operation

The Nichi-Nichi is informed that as result of the negotiations which Baron Megata and his economic mission had with the American officials and bankers an understanding has been arrived at between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of America, with the object in view to assist each other in the matter of finance during the war and even after the war. Just what the nature of the understanding was, the editor cannot tell. But he surmises that it may be that the Bank of Japan will become the agent of the Federal Reserve Bank and the latter the agent of the former, such as was the case with the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank, which made an agreement in December, 1916. Even if the agreement made between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank may not be as important as has been surmised by the Nichi-Nichi editor, the understanding which was reached, he assures us, will greatly facilitate the economic and financial relations between the two nations. In that sense he welcomes the report.

The Hochi also comments on the news of the understanding which was arrived at between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of America as result of the Megata mission's negotiations with the American authorities. He congratulates the event heartily in the interest of development of economic and financial relationship between Japan and America. Such approximation between Japan and America, the editor believes, will greatly help to remove various misunderstandings which had existed before, and to help promote the friendship between the two nations.

imitating the militaristic Germany. The professed home of liberty has become a land of no liberty. Two professors of the Columbia University have been dismissed because they talked of peace. Indignant at this treatment of the two professors, another who stood for war resigned, although he differed from those two professors.

At any rate, the western statesmen are arguing from the point of view of the interests of their own countries. Mr. Ozaki may have accomplished his object of vexing the Terauchi Ministry. But his speech should not be taken seriously. Should it be taken seriously, it will come to this that altogether there will be no need of the eight and eight naval plan, or any other plan of the government at all. The editor stands for Japan strengthening herself in order to defend herself. That is the only way to accomplish the object of self defense.

Says Ozaki Made Poor Speech  
The Yomiuri in its concluding article on the subject of Mr. Ozaki's interpellation in the Diet and the reply of Viscount Matsuoka further criticizes the speech of Mr. Ozaki and says that there was a general lack of solidarity in his arguments. It was a rather poor speech for Mr. Ozaki's reputation. His mind may have been constrained by the thought that he was a member of the former ministry under Marquis Okuma. The editor does not mean to say that the dealings of the ministry in foreign affairs were all correct in every respect. But he is in favor of the foreign policy of the ministry, especially as regards the policy toward China.

Austria, Another Russia  
The Chugwa Shogyo discusses the political situation in Austria and says that it is worth a careful study in view of the effects which it will have upon the future war situation. Since the death of Emperor Franz Joseph, political changes took place very often. Recently it was reported that Premier Zeldler resigned and

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## THEY SAW BIG THINGS IN ARMISTICE PLAN

German Newspapers At Once  
Began To Figure Results  
Of Bolshevik Move

EVEN VORWAERTS HOPEFUL

And Major Morant Waxed En-  
thusiastic Over Possible  
Advantages

New York, December 30.—The possibilities that might arise from the elimination of Russia as a fighting member of the Entente have been a fruitful theme for discussion in the German press.

The Frankfurter Zeitung held that it would afford a golden opportunity for the statesmen of the allied countries to put an end to the world war, and at the same time "save their faces." Referring to the peace moves of the Bolsheviks, it said:

"The step taken by the Russian Government will be of very great importance for the further course of the war and for the approach of peace—even in the event of the Bolshevik proposal, for this reason or that reason, not being realized. A restitution in integrum of Russia is impossible. The Entente must definitely strike Russia out of its calculations."

"It would really be the wisest course for the leaders of the Entente to seize this opportunity and to regard the elimination of Russia as a case of force majeure. It is easier for them to persuade themselves and their peoples that it is no dishonor for them to yield to this than if, deprived of any such cloak, they were to be faced by German force alone. For us the fact that Russia's collapse is due to German force is evidence of the goodness of our cause, but for our enemies that consideration can be put in the background."

"The present moment is for the Entente a signal from Providence. Once more the Entente has the choice between an honorable compromise and continuation of the destruction. If it misses this moment Germany will put forth all her strength in order to bring the war to a victorious end. But in that case the responsibility for the consequences falls upon those who, in spite of all warnings, attempted with threats to compel faith and to make the impossible possible."

"The Russian Government desires a general peace, and Germany and her allies desire it also; in this respect it was not quite happy of the Imperial Chancellor to make so sharp a distinction at this moment between Russia and the other powers of the Entente, well justified though this in itself may be. But what will happen if England and France, as is probable according to their attitude hitherto, reject Trotsky's proposal? Will Russia then negotiate with the Central Powers alone? And, if that happens, will the governments of Russia possess sufficient means of reality to arrive at a real peace?"

"Perhaps this offer is the first glimmer of dawn, which comes from the East. But it would be stupid to regard the prospects of its realization as facts."

Outlook Menaced Vorwaerts

Vorwaerts, in its issue of November 24, said:

"We must still reckon with the possibility that this time also, everything will fall into the water, and that the Russian peace Government, to the misfortune of all Europe, will be upset by the counter-revolution. It is still most probable that the torch of war will go on burning in the west, even if it is extinguished in the east. So let us guard against premature hopes, which might be followed by the deeper disappointment. . . . If the German Government does its duty there will be nothing to fear, come what will, for the future of the German people."

In another editorial Vorwaerts remarked:

"The awakening of domestic antagonism in England is conditioned, as regards foreign affairs, by the obvious fact that, after the elimination of Russia, England and her allies must conduct the war with Germany without any prospect of success. Perhaps they can stand up militarily to Germany, and certainly they can do us harm and exhaust us economically. But just as certainly as they are harming and exhausting themselves, where is the English Mercantile Marine, which used to carry its flag over all the seas of the world? It is being decimated. Where is the low rate of English interest and the abundance of money, which were the strongest pillars of free trade and of England's position as the greatest market of the world? These are memories of glories that are past."

"The political outlook is not better. If Russia's efforts for a general peace are spurned by the Western Powers, and if the Eastern Empire is forced into agreement with Germany by herself, that means the fixing of Russian policy to the separate settlement of all territorial and economic questions from the Arctic to the Persian Gulf. Germany now has it in her power to facilitate the adoption by any Russian Government, whether it be Bolshevik or whether it be Octobrist, of the principle of speedy separate agreement. The Entente Ambassadors may indignantly shake from their feet the dust of Petrograd, and the fire-eating press of Paris and London may curse the Bolsheviks as a band of robbers, but all the anger and rage cannot diminish the fact that the agreement of Germany with Russia decides the greater part of Europe, and a very great part of Asia, without England, America, France, and

## The Latest In Police Boat Camouflage



All New York City police boats are now being painted with a blue and green motif, which, when any dis-

tance away, causes the boat to appear to merge into the dark waters of the bay and river. It is said that

at night it is almost impossible to distinguish the outline of the craft which guards the waters and keeps its eye on docks and shipping.

Italy being able to emerge from the modest part of the silent onlooker."

Morant Saw Large Gains  
Among the German military writers who rejoiced over the cessation of hostilities on the eastern front is Major Morant. In an article published on December 2 and translated for The London Daily Mail, Major Morant said:

"Enormous are the advantages which will accrue to Germany's entire military position from peace on the Russian front. We will experience their effect in the fields of tactics, strategy, economics (food) and morale. One has only to remember how Hindenburg in 1914 smashed the Russian invasion of East Prussia with the divisions thrown over from the West to the East. The greatest of German strategists, Clausewitz, said that in addition to incapacity for further resistance there are two things which supply a belligerent with the motive for peace. These things are the improbability of victory and the excessive costliness of success."

"Is Russia now really incapable of further resistance? In all probability we can answer this question absolutely in the affirmative, even if one cannot know exactly what is happening in detail behind the Russian front, though we hope our High Command is fully posted in this respect. The Russian push against Lemberg, which we held up last summer and turned into a rout, was the last paroxysm of Russia in the way of a war effort."

"But now Russia's army is in the throes of nerve-racking famine, a condition which has already rendered ineffective armies better organized and less politics-ridden. Everywhere there is the bitterest shortage of food, and the only source of relief, England and America, are shut off for political reasons."

"That the spokesmen of big business interests have no intention of renouncing the idea of annexations of Russian territory, despite semi-official assertions to the contrary, is shown by their writings. In a recent issue of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, Eugen Zimmermann commented:

"Germany and the Central Powers are simply not in a position to satisfy any fate which does not fit into their general dispositions. To do so would not be a real service to the other side, for the result would soon be new friction, and that must as far as possible be avoided. The prime necessities for the Central Powers are the strategic

demands which would make it possible to meet a later world conflict with smaller sacrifices than have been required in this war. That will also cool down the disposition to fresh conflicts. Now that Germany has shown that even with unfavorable strategic frontiers she was able to face victoriously this immense war, the desire to attack a

better secured Germany will be diminished. And so a great service will be rendered to the whole Continent of Europe."

Then, as summarized by The London Times, Herr Zimmermann contemplates the bringing together of German and Russian industries and the opening up of "land" for settle-

## Full Unity Of Administration Only Aim In Taking Railroads —WOODROW WILSON

Following is the text of President Wilson's statement regarding the government seizure of railroads:

"I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the act of congress of August, 1916, because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so. This is a war of resources no less than of men—perhaps even more than of men—and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation systems of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which have not proved possible under private management and control."

"The committee of railway executives who have been co-operating with the government in this all-important matter have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability; but there were difficulties that they could neither escape nor neutralize."

"Complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earnings. Several roads which were willingly and with admirable public spirit accepting the orders of the committee have already suffer-

ed from these circumstances and should not be required to suffer further."

"In mere fairness to them the full authority of the government must be substituted. The Government itself will therefore gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends."

"The public interest must first be served, and, in addition, the financial interests of the government and the financial interests of the railways must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railways need not then interfere with the borrowings of the government, and they themselves can be conducted at a greater advantage."

"Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems."

"Immediately upon the reassembling of congress, I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given."

"First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government, and

"Second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net in-

come of the three years preceding June 30, 1917.

"I am entirely confident that the compromise will be disposed in this case, as in others, to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the government must now use under its own direction or else suffer serious embarrassment."

"The secretary of war and I are agreed that all the circumstances being taken into consideration, the best results can be obtained under the immediate executive direction of the Hon. William G. McAdoo, whose practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as secretary of the treasury will enable him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglements."

"The government of the United States is the only great government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do everything that was necessary through private management, and if seal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration, it would certainly have been accomplished; but no seal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor now that it is demonstrated, and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me. A great national necessity dictated the action, and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it."

WOODROW WILSON.

## France Prepares Call For Class Of 1919

Also To Use German Prisoners,  
Russians, And Farmers Be-  
hind The Lines

Paris, December 29.—The debate on the bill authorizing the Government to prepare lists of the men of the class of 1919, preparatory to calling them to the colors, was seized upon today by critics of Premier Clemenceau as an opening for an attack on the subject of releasing the older soldiers. In the plainest language the Premier refused to give any undertaking. He received the enthusiastic applause of the greater part of the Deputies.

The vote of the Chamber yesterday, M. Clemenceau said, was a mandate to the Government to carry on the war, and he asked the Chamber to give him the means. General Fétain, the Commander in Chief, had asked for a certain number of men to carry on urgently needed work on cantonments behind the line. It was his purpose to detail to this work German prisoners, the Russians who had been fighting in France until the time of the Russian overturn, 40,000 men drawn from the auxiliary forces, and agriculturists in the classes of 1890 and 1891, who would be called back for two months, inasmuch as there would be no farm work in January and February. If the Chamber did not wish to have this work done, the Premier continued, let it say so, and he would go. If the Chamber knew

of other resources, let it reveal them, he said.

"At the time when German divisions, whose number I cannot calculate, are arriving on our front from Russia, is it proper for you to

find fault about a few hundred men?" M. Clemenceau demanded. "If men from the rear are required at the front, they must return to the front."

The bill was adopted by 25 to 73.

## WEAK, ILL & MISERABLE WITH KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE



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Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

Kidney and bladder troubles are indeed hard to bear. They make life a misery, and endanger the health of the whole system, for when the kidneys are ill they cannot filter the kidney poisons out of the blood.

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If you do not think the above words borne out by my actions, you are welcome to call at any time and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail you any expense.

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# Yaphank Bennie, In Doubly Hard Luck, Drops The Sex

By Frances Hunt

Camp Upton, Sunday.  
Friend Barney: Well this is Sunday morning and here I am close by the big barracks stove trying to keep warm on Uncle Sam's coal and wishing that I was back in New York and had never volunteered for this draft army and never had quit civilian life and went into military career.

After what happened last Friday night between me and Gertrude and that rough neck Leather Neck of a Marine I have not cared what happened, and I would just as soon get to France and die right now for my country and make Gertrude wish that she had never done what she did to me Friday as to have to wait for a couple of months more. Barney when a fellow gets into the army he gets desperate and things that some body like you who have never been out around the world much think amounts to a lot you get to see don't amount to much after all and it is all just part of the game of life. Women is one of the things I am referring to.

There was once in my life when I would have been hit hard by the actions of Gertrude and would have been pretty broken hearted by the thought of a woman like her taking up a no good guy like that Marine, but now I know better. And I am going to let her go and let her go and not say anything to nobody about it. That is what being a soldier teaches you.

But there is one thing—never again will I place any confidence in women. I am through with the sex forever and all I have now is just memories of what once Gertrude was to me. And the day will come when she sees my name among the casualties of them who have died in the trenches and she will have a pang of regret that she treated me like she done. I will be satisfied then.

Never again will I let a woman cross my path. I am going to dedicate my life to my country. And just to think that Gertrude was such a hard bodied girl that she would not even ever knit me a knit sleeveless sweater when for all she knew I might be freezing myself to death out here in Camp Upton with the mercury below zero and no coal. I am through with the sex. Your old pal, Bennie.

## He Meets A Queen

Sunday Night.  
Barney: I wrote you a letter this morning but I am going to write you tonight, because there is something that I want to tell you. Barney I have just took a queen to the R. R. station that has got all the women in the world looking like cheap imitations. She is a female bear eat Barney when it comes to knocking you right off the Christmas tree and she certainly did tumble some hard for your little old pal Barney.

If you remember I wrote you a few days ago about one of my pals out here having a sister that he was going to bring out here so that she could meet me, well this queen is her, and oh, boy, she is certainly a 28 carat beauty. I was with her all afternoon and, Barney, I am any judge of women she thinks that when it comes to be a real soldier boy compared to me this General Pershing is nothing but a green rookie.

Of all the thousands and thousands of women that I have saw in my day Barney I have never yet saw a dame who was eligible to even start in the same beauty race with this little queen. Honest I think I must have been full of hop when I fell for Gertrude because this Miss Josie has got her beat four ways from the Jack. I should worry about Gertrude now Barney, I should worry.

And listen Barney this little queen she is going to really knit me a knit sleeveless sweater. It was kinda funny the way it happened.

O, it's awfully cold here, isn't it, she said.

Yes, I said. Especially to the poor soldiers who haven't got sweaters.

O, she said. I thought all the soldier boys had sweaters.

Not by a lot of fifteen thousand, I said. There's a lot of us soldiers that don't have one, I said. But you never hear any of us complain. We are soldiers, I said.

You mean you haven't got no sweater, she explained. Why, that's perfectly awful, she said, I never heard of such a thing. I will knit you a sweater with my one little hands this very week, you brave soldier boy you. I will adopt you, she said, you shall be my knight

errand and I will knit you a sweater.

That was talking turkey with a fellow the first time she had ever saw him want it Barney, and if I knew anything about women it certainly meant that the queen just about tumbled all over herself when she first saw me in my uniform. And do you blame me now for not getting all het up about Gertrude. She can knit the whole Marine Corps sweaters if she wants to and I should care, I should. I'll have a sweater that will be made by a queen's own hands that really knows what a fellow has to sacrifice to be a soldier and go to war so that women may remain safe at home and knit and not be in danger.

I certainly want you to meet the little queen one of these fine days Barney, and I don't mind telling you old pal that if you read anything in the papers about a military wedding about to be pulled off don't be surprised any old pal. I sure did hit that queen some hard.

## Tells Gertrude About It

Monday Night.  
Gertrude: I am sending back enclosed a glove of yours that I guess that Leather Neck friend of yours must have dropped out of his pocket. It was found in the dance hall where you was having so much fun dancing with your Marine friend and the newspaper friekes when you was down here as my guest last week.

I hope someday soon you can meet a little friend of mine as I think you would like her fine. She is the finest looking woman I have ever saw and I have saw a lot of them, although until this time I never had much luck picking them out. If you ever see her you will wonder why I ever spent any time with any other girls.

Incidentally she is knitting me a heavy wool sweater. Besides being the most beautiful and wonderful woman in the world she has the biggest heart and the second that she found out by chance that I did not have no sweater she immediately said she would make one. How different some women is. Good bye.

## Surprise Coming for Broadway

Tuesday Night.  
Dear Miss Josie: Well I hope you got back to the city on time Sunday night. I sure would have liked to have gone in with you so that you could have enjoyed the ride to the fullest extent. And I sure would have enjoyed it myself to for that matter, but as you know being a soldier is being a soldier and duty made me stay right here and all I could do was to think over what a fine time we had together when you was down here.

Now, Miss Josie, I hope that I get a furling next Saturday so that we can have one big time in the old town. I guess you have never been down Broadway on Saturday night with a soldier but I will tell you right now that the girls with soldiers is the ones who are knocking everybody else dead. And believe me you are certainly going to have a soldier with you Saturday night. And maybe you and I won't make some little pal walking down the old street. I can just see people turning around to watch us as we go by. It looks to me like you and me were made to be real pals, Miss Josie.

How is the sweater coming anyway. You certainly are the old peach to think of making one for me and I certainly am going to appreciate it to the hilt. It is women like you who are doing their bit to help the brave soldier boys who deserve a lot of credit I want to say right now. And I am going to show my appreciation by wearing it every day right up to the time we march into Berlin.

I sure would be glad to hear from you and to get the sweater. And I

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## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd	Fast	Local	Express	Fast	Local
SHANGHAI	7.55	8.10	8.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	18.00	18.30	18.45
WUJIAO	8.41	11.22	12.30	14.58	18.16	19.20	1.08	1.38	1.53
WUJIAO	10.41	12.54	13.42	15.54	19.21	20.20	2.10	2.40	2.55
CHANGCHOW	8.50	11.22	12.30	14.58	18.16	19.20	1.08	1.38	1.53
TIANJIN	9.15	12.08	13.15	15.43	19.01	20.05	2.15	2.45	2.60
CHUNGKING	9.38	12.32	13.40	16.08	19.26	20.30	2.38	2.68	2.83
NANKING	11.19	14.15	15.20	17.50	21.00	22.00	2.50	3.20	3.35
SHANGHAI	11.19	14.15	15.20	17.50	21.00	22.00	2.50	3.20	3.35
WUJIAO	11.19	14.15	15.20	17.50	21.00	22.00	2.50	3.20	3.35
CHANGCHOW	11.19	14.15	15.20	17.50	21.00	22.00	2.50	3.20	3.35
TIANJIN	11.19	14.15	15.20	17.50	21.00	22.00	2.50	3.20	3.35
CHUNGKING	11.19	14.15	15.20	17.50	21.00	22.00	2.50	3.20	3.35
NANKING	11.19	14.15	15.20	17.50	21.00	22.00	2.50	3.20	3.35

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Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd	Fast	Local	Express	Fast	Local
WOOSUNG	8.50	9.10	9.30	13.15	14.40	15.10	16.00	16.30	16.45
SHANGHAI	7.17	8.37	8.57	12.42	14.07	14.37	15.20	15.50	16.05
SHANGHAI	7.23	8.43	9.03	12.50	14.15	14.45	15.28	15.58	16.13

am counting big on seeing you Saturday night.

Your admiring,  
Soldier Bennie.

## Fine Times in Camp

Wednesday Night.  
Dear Mama: I guess you think I have neglected you but I have been so busy helping to train the new soldiers who just come down from that city that I haven't had a second to even think of letter writing.

Well Mama we are having pretty cold weather but we got the warmest kind of clothes that the gov. can buy and we are as warm as a bug in a furnace pipe. Old U. Sam is certainly generous with his coal and we have big stoves going like steam engines all the time. And then we don't do much outdoor drilling these coldest days but we are all in such fine physical condition that we could spend all day out doors in a storm and never bother any of us. But some of the officers want to practise on lecturing so they keep us indoors and talk to us by the hour on all kinds of war subjects, just as if we didn't have sense enough to know anything about it ourselves.

And Ma just to show you how old U. Sam looks after his soldier boys I will tell you that we have all the sugar out here that we could eat if we didn't eat nothing else but sugar. You must not worry any at all about me because soldiers is being looked after like they was a bunch of grand opera stars.

I expect to get home Saturday and then I will tell you all about everything in the army.

Love to all. Your loving son,  
Bennie.

## Gertrude Relents

Thursday Night.  
Barney: Just got a letter from the little queen this afternoon and oh boy she certainly is! There with a big T.

Your sweater is just about done, is part of what she wrote me. And it was great pleasure to knit one for one of Uncle Sam's boys. I certainly do love soldiers, was some more she said. And especially soldiers who can play the piano as well as they can fight the Germans. I am glad my brother has such a friend as you and I know that you and I are going to be great pals.

And then she said she was saving Saturday night for me, and all I want Barney is that Gertrude and that Leather Neck that she is so wild about should see her and me walking down Broadway together. Oh boy, what a shock Gertrude would get when she sees us because the low down on this is that I and the little queen will have more class than any team trotting down the old street in a week. And when Gertrude goes home and gets a squint at herself in the mirror she will just about want to take gas for ever trying to kid herself into believing she was there at all with the looks.

Well, it seems now more and more if I was in it for the last time

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and that most any time the old wedding bells might do a little ringing for me on the side. I certainly will wear my knit sleeveless sweater jacket that the little queen is making for me into the city, because she has knit that into my heart, into the life that lasts forever, and it will be like having on a suit of armor like the old nights used to wear when they went into war. And when I get to France if I get shot it will be with the little queen's sweater on and she will know that I died thinking about her and with her sweater next to my heart. Barney she certainly is a female bear cat.

Women is funny things Barney and you never quite know it until you find the right one. Since I found the little queen Barney I have been thinking a lot about you and the widow and her four year boy Barney. Of course only a few men can find such a wonderful girl as I have found because there are not many such women as she in the whole wide world and then if I had not just been I and a soldier of course I would never have won her like it seems that I have did. When she said right away that first afternoon that she would knit a sweater right away for me I knew that she had fell and of course since I got her two letters and have her all dated up for Saturday night I know that nothing can ever come between us now.

But naturally you could hardly hope to be so fortunate, and if you really feel that you love the widow and her kid and get it over with. I won't make any difference to her whether you are a soldier or not because a man is a man to her and it don't make any difference whether he has on U. Sam's o.d. or wears just ordinary clothes like you.

To some women they would not have anything to do with a man who was afraid to be a soldier now but others like the widow would not care a particle. So Barney you go ahead and do what you think is right and if you think you do not want to serve your country in this hour of danger you marry her and the kid.

And if you don't forget to have the license dated back before the war started or else it won't do you any good at all to marry her and you will find yourself in the army and have that woman on your hand not to mention nothing about her four year old kid. But that is up to you Barney and all that I can do is to advise you what I think is the right thing for you to do but you don't need to take it of course if you don't want to.

I almost forgot Barney to tell you that I got a letter this afternoon from Gertrude and I guess that already she is sorry that she pulled that boner on me last Friday and come out to the dance with that fish eating Leather Neck hooked up to her right elbow.

You had not ought to have got sore about that, she wrote. Because I thought you would be glad to see Andy again and to see how nice he

looked in his Marine uniform. I only give him most of the dances because you got sore, she wrote. And if you had not got sore I would have given most of them to you. And I only give that newspaper man one dance and I did that because I wanted to see what kind of a character he was. He was not so bad she said. And I had your sweater almost built, she said. Maybe I will send it to you anyway, she said.

Well I am going to write her a letter that will end it all. I should worry what she thinks when I got a queen like the little queen I have got.

I guess my sweater will be coming down here about tomorrow. I have told some of these fellows around this barracks who think they are some ornaments because they have got sweaters that I am getting one made that will be just like having the President's wife knit it herself.

I certainly have been boosting that sweater some. Why only this morning a newspaper bird from one of the papers that is distributing sweaters come around to our barracks and offered to get me a sweater, but I said No. I don't want no ordinary sweater. I have got the finest sweater coming that has ever been knit by the hand of woman, and I would not have one of your sweaters. Give it to some one who has not got some one to knit one for him, I said.

Well so long, Barney.

## Tell It to Marines, Says Barney

Thursday Night.  
Gertrude: You can send the sweater to your Marine. I am going to have one knit by a little friend of mine that is dying to do it and I guess I would rather have hers anyhow. Yours will be all right for the Marine Corps.

And then you might tell all that stuff of yours to the Marines to. I am to busy to bother with it.

I expect to be fine and warm after tomorrow, because then I am going to get my sweater down. Goodbye.

## Other Soldiers Jealous

Thursday Night.  
Dear Miss Josie: Your letter saying that you was mailing me the sweater tonight just come to me and I have just time to write you a line and tell you that I shall always wear it and no matter what happens to me when I get to France I shall always remember that it was your own gentle hands that knit it and I shall never forget it.

I have told all the boys here about my sweater and they are jealous of me. I certainly will be proud to show it to them when it comes tomorrow and tell them all about the little queen that made it for me. Will write you tomorrow about Saturday. Look for me sure, Your Soldier Boy Bennie.

## And the Sweater Came!

Saturday Morning.  
Barney: Well do you know what

I have just went and done. Well I will tell you.

I have just went to the Captain and told him that I did not want to go to the city after all that I would give my pass back to him.

Barney women is all got Italian marble in their domes. You could not guess what has happened now so I will tell you.

That sweater that that sister of that fellow I know down here that kept dogging me until I told her I would wear a sweater if she made it for me and was foolish enough to say something about it to some of the soldiers here well it come last night. And Barney it would just about fit the four year old son of the widow. If there had been another of them I would have sworn that they was rascals to go on your rists or at the most thighbats to go around your legs like some of the dude soldiers are wearing out here.

But as for it being a sweater for a man sized soldier, Barney you couldn't have possibly stretched it to

go over a nine year old Boy Scout. And I am going to send it to you so that you can give it to the widow's four year old kid. And it was made of thin wool and might do for some Porth of July celebration but well I can't write any more.

I certainly am through with women now Barney and am going to devote myself to the army. If I try I won't have any trouble at all in being an officer so that is what I am going to do.

But it certainly does seem kind of funny that all the people in this country would let some of their soldier boys go without sweaters when if it wasn't for the soldier boys they wouldn't even have any wool to make sweaters out of or if there was wool they would be knitting them for the Crown Prince and a lot of Hun.

The next woman that mentions sweater vest to me I will choke her with it. And I will starve before I ask another to knit a single stitch. Bennie.

## Is The Information

## Of Your Firm

going with him to the Press Room?

The latest date for copy is

FEB. 8th

Firms, Associations, etc., listed free.

Send us your name and our representative will call or forms on application to

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA & MANILA  
4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Telephone 4778

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rag.
Today							
River Ports...	Train & Str.	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Via Pukow	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Japan & U.S.A. via Kobe	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
China via Pukow	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Port Said via Singapore	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	11.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every Day)	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	11.00
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	11.00
Hongkong and Canton	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Swatow	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
River Ports	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Japan	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Port Said via Singapore	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	11.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every Day)	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	11.00
Tuesday, Feb. 5							
Port Said via Singapore	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
River Ports	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Thursday, Feb. 6							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	11.00
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A. Letters and boxes with declared value 3.00 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

B. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered m'ls are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin eve y day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 2, 1918  
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate.  
@ 104 = Tls. 96.15  
@ 72.2 = Max. \$122.17

Max. Dollars Market rate Tls. 71.975  
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate  
Shanghai Gold Bars: 9798 touch Tls. 365  
Bar Silver ..... 431d.  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1753

Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/5d. = Tls. 4.70  
each. @ 72.2 = Max. \$6.52

Peking Bar ..... Tls. ....  
Native Interest ..... .02

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver ..... 431d.  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Mark rate of discount:—  
3 m/s ..... %  
4 m/s ..... %  
6 m/s ..... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 90 d/s ..... Fr. 27.35  
Ex. Paris on London ..... T.T. \$4.781  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.781  
Consols ..... 1

Exchange Opening Quotations  
London ..... T.T. 4/5  
London ..... Demand 4/5  
India ..... T.T. 291  
Paris ..... Demand 581  
New York ..... T.T. 1011  
Hong Kong ..... Demand 1011  
Japan ..... T.T. 69  
Batavia ..... T.T. 1291

Banks Buying Rates  
London ..... 4 m/s. Ctds. 4/5d.  
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/5d.  
London ..... 6 m/s. Ctds. 4/5d.  
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/5d.  
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 608  
New York ..... 4 m/s. 1051

Customs House Exchange Rates  
For February

HK. Tls. 4.31 @ 4/51 ..... 6.47  
" 1 @ 581 = Marks ..... 6.47  
" 1 @ 51 = Yen ..... 2.18  
" 1 @ 15 = Rupees ..... 5.56  
" 1 @ 1.50 = Roubles ..... \$1.50

**ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.**

Cable Address  
**ASTOR**

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

**THE MANAGEMENT**

**China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

We issue Policies in Sterling  
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 3601, or write to the Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL**

Established 22 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

**British-America Assurance Co.**

Telephone No. 98  
who undersigned, as agents for the company, are prepared to issue policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

**FRAZAR & CO.**

## Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., in their report for week ending Jan. 31, write as follows:—

The tone of the market during the past week has been quiet but steady. Amongst Cottons the chief feature has been the rise in Yangtzeprices to Tls. 8.20 due to the Board's very excellent report and recommendation to pay Tls. 1.35 dividend. All Cottons are very firm. Shanghai Docks jumped Tls. 2 to Tls. 50 and continue in request. New Engineerings improved to Tls. 14 1/4 and Shanghai Lands to Tls. 69. There is little to comment upon as regards Rubbers, which continue steady but quiet.

## Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly report dated February 1:—

White Silk.—The market remains firm with some enquiry for the Continent, but business is restricted by the uncertainty of shipping facilities. Filatures.—Gold Winding Mill, 1, 2, Tls. 575 av. Black Horse, 1, 2, Tls. 550 av.

Tussah New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Felma, 1, 2, Tls. 705 av. Steam Filatures.—Some business has been effected at rather mixed rates.

Tussah Natives, 1, 2, Tls. 170, 160. Tussah Filatures, 3 coc.—Some interest has been shown on basis of Tls. 227 1/4 for Orangoutang 1. Best Grades Tls. 345 av.

## London Rubber Market

Reuters Service  
London, January 31.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 3d. paid.  
April to June: 2s. 4d. paid.  
Tendency of Market: Quiet.  
Previous, Quotation, London, Jan. 30:—

Spot: 2s. 3 1/2d. paid.  
April to June: 2s. 4d. paid.  
Tendency of Market: Flat.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuters Service  
London, January 31.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%. Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is 19%.

## COTTON MARKET

Reuters Service  
London, January 31.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans ..... 22.68d.  
March ..... 22.91d.  
May ..... 22.21d.

## BAR SILVER

Reuters Service  
London, January 31.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/4d. Quiet.  
Previous, Quotation, London, Jan. 30:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/4d. No demand: Quiet.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

## TODAY'S QUOTATION

Shanghai, February 2, 1918

Official  
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.00

Unofficial  
H'kong & Shai Banks \$590.00  
S.M.C. 5% deb. 1908 @ Tls. 91.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

## BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 2, 1918

Unofficial  
Rates @ Tls. 1921 cash  
Shai Kiebangs @ Tls. 0.80 cash



## MITSUI BANK, LTD

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

## 3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000.  
Reserve ..... 12,550,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.  
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

## Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoeki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka (Tokyo), Otaru.

## Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclay Bank Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank of New York.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... \$1,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,300,000

## Head Office:

25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, India, Pukel.

Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.

Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.

Bombay, Klang, Seremban.

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.

Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai.

Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.

Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.

Delhi, Manila, Tavy (Lower Burma).

Foochow, Haiphong, New York.

Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.

Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

## Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.

Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.

Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.

Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.

Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.

Haiphong, Papote.

Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

## Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$12,500,000

Silver ..... 15,500,000

..... \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. E. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holypak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STRAN.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.

Bangkok, Johore, Penang.

Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.

Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.

Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.

Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.

Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.

Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya.

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.

Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.

Hilo, Yokohama.

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 26,900,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

## Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Harbin, Peking.

Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai.

Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin.

Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok.

Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama.

Hankow

31 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, Manager for China.

G. CARRERE, Manager for India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund ..... H\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H\$ 20,000

## Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$90,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community ..... 2,312,500.00

..... \$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund ..... 1,892,564.85

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum.

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE

## Business and Official Notices

## Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 11th to the 23rd February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

(Sgd.) A. Stephen,  
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st February, 1918.

16711

## THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, Corner Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

THE HOME OF COMFORT.  
CONVENIENTLY Located in the heart of the settlement, near to everywhere. Large and airy rooms, comfortably furnished and complete in every respect, with bath connections.

Efficient service ever at hand.  
Excellent Cuisine, providing the best the market affords.  
Reception rooms, private dining rooms, and Billiard Room for the use of Guests.

Reasonable rates by the day, or week, American or European Plan.  
A Medium Priced Hotel, providing every convenience and comfort. Hotel attendants meet all incoming Steamers and Trains.

## THE SAVOY HOTEL CO.

Proprietors.  
Telephone 2510.

The Cathay Trust Limited  
(in liquidation)

## NOTICE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a third return of Tls. 0.50 per share, payable in debentures of The Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate Ltd., (in terms of the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21st January, 1918), has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after 1st February, 1918, against production of the Liquidators' Certificate for endorsement.

J. C. DYER, Liquidator.  
F. N. MATTHEWS, "

Shanghai, 26th January, 1918.

16647

The well-known baritone  
PROF. G. ZALSMAN

has arrived in Shanghai from his concert-tour, and is prepared to receive pupils for singing and voice production.

Those desirous to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity should apply to:

F. J. BLOM, C.E.  
6 Avenue Edward VII.  
Tel. 462.

16672

## Pre-Inventory Cheap Sale

## LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

offers to the careful buyer an opportunity in Laces, Embroideries, etc. at absolutely unheard-of prices.

These goods won't last long at the figures quoted, so come early

## LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

88 SZECHUEN ROAD

16585

## Hill's Special Offer of Guaranteed Hosiery!

6 pairs Silk Stockings for 6 months!

We guarantee our "MONARCH" Art Silk Hosiery Stockings on the following conditions: We do not sell less than 6 pairs of one style, size or colour to a customer. They are to be changed 3 times each week. If any of these stockings wear through within 6 months from day of purchase we will replace each worn pair with a new pair, absolutely free of charge.

Price, \$1.46 per pair. Offer holds good until Feb. 15, 1918.

## HILL'S LIQUIDATION SALE

119 Szechuen Road.

## In The United States Consular Court For The District Of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of  
Mrs. Bertha S. Hess  
Deceased.

NOTICE  
TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Bertha S. Hess, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to V. E. Scott, Administrator of her estate, on or before July 28th, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

V. E. SCOTT,  
Administrator.  
No. 13 Whangpoo Road,  
Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.

16652

## In The United States Consular Court For The District Of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of  
Beverly Tharrington Davis  
Deceased.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Beverly Tharrington Davis, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to R. H. Gregory, Administrator of his estate, on or before July 25, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

R. H. GREGORY,  
Administrator.  
22 Museum Road,  
Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.

16651

## MASSAGE

EXPERT MASSEUSE, Swedish treatment (Petrograd graduate). Strengthening of muscles and nerves. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility. Development of weak children a specialty. Phone: North 482. Mme. M. Naumova, 15 Quinsan Gardens.

## Anthracite Coal

The greatest heat producing coal on the market:

Unscreened ..... \$18.00 ton  
Dust ..... 12.00 "  
Lump ..... 23.00 "

Cash to accompany order.  
Our clients state: "Burns beautifully in American stoves and throws out much more heat than any Anthracite Coal in China. Burns splendidly in the open grate."

P. HEATH & CO.,  
5 Peking Road.

16646

ANTIMONY  
REGULUS  
(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government  
Smelting Works, Wuchang.  
Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

16646

## I. ZVYAGIN

Graduated with honors from the  
PETROGRAD CONSERVATOIRE  
OF MUSIC.

Lessons given for

## Piano

Terms Moderate

apply to

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & Co.

16706

## The Yangtze Cotton Mill, Ltd.

## NOTICE

THE Third Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers on Saturday, February 9, 1918, at 11 a.m., to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company to December 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 8th February, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

16712

Silberman's Drapery and  
Outfitting Stores

I have this day empowered my son, August Silberman, to sign my name in all matters affecting my above-named firm.

(Sgd.) I. SILBERMAN,  
Proprietor.

Shanghai, Feb. 1st, 1918.

16720

## Notice of Removal

## CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY

have this day moved into  
their new offices

2A KIUKIANG ROAD

(first floor of the International  
Bank Building)

16639

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
University at Tokio and  
Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine,  
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases,  
Confinement, Surgery,  
Skin Diseases,  
Venereal Diseases.

WANTED, a young American,  
familiar with office work, competent  
to take charge, if necessary. Apply,  
with references, to Box 244, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

F.3.

## THE GATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanjing Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers  
and Exporters of Hand-made  
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

"WHOLESALE

## TO LET

## OFFICES

at

No. 45 Szechuen Road

Very reasonable charge

Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

## Savings Society Pays 25 Per Cent

A summary of the balance sheet of the International Savings Society, as passed at the annual general meeting on Thursday, is given below. A dividend of 25 per cent or Tls. 12.50 per share was declared. The statement follows:  
After writing off flotation expenses ..... \$ 1,947.73  
After writing off 1/3 of 1917 of ..... \$46,464.90  
furniture &c ..... 2,432.48  
Donating French War Funds ..... 500.00  
In all ..... \$ 4,880.31

There remains a credit balance in Profit and Loss a/c at 31st December, 1917 of ..... \$46,464.90  
It was decided to create a Reserve for Fluctuations on Investments ..... 15,000.00  
\$31,464.90

Carry forward 1918 ..... 2,964.90

Leaving for distribution ..... \$28,500.00

To be appropriated as follows:—

Place to Legal Reserve ..... \$ 1,516.20

Place to Extraordinary Reserve ..... 5,264.80

Board of Directors ..... 2,632.40

Founders Shares ..... 7,888.20

Shareholders ..... 11,388.40

\$28,500.00

Dividend declared 25% = Tls. 12.50 per share.

The Board of Directors are: Messrs. R. Fano, Chairman; J. Beudin, H. Madier, M. Speelman.

The censors are Messrs. C. Buy and Fong Seng-bing. Seth, Mancell and Co. are the auditors.

## Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly report of February 1:—

Piece Goods.—The British Chamber of Commerce has now issued its return of stocks of piece goods on December 31, and if we eliminate the figures representing Japanese cloths of which it appears to be difficult to keep accurate statistics, the totals do not differ very materially from those of our estimates, especially in the important staple cloths. Some of the differences may be attributed to the fact that several firms failed to send in their returns to June 30, but have apparently done so now.

In most of the important cloths there is a considerable increase in the stocks as compared with the figures of six months and a year ago, due to the steady accumulation of shipments throughout the latter half of 1917, and the considerably slower rate of offtake during that period. The total stocks are not heavy and it may safely be assumed that arrivals will fall off steadily during the coming months so that the statistical position may be regarded as quite healthy, especially as the bulk of the goods now here were bought at considerably lower rates than they would cost to replace today.

There is an obvious mistake in the

American Sheetings.—Resales amongst natives of old stocks are returned in Lion and Globe at Tls. 5.95, and Orr A. at Tls. 5.85.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Very little business has been done and there was an easier tendency all round at the auctions.

Cotton.—The local staple has remained steady at last week's prices with practically no business doing. Quotations are quite nominal and may be said to be the same as those given in our last circular.

Reuter cables the Liverpool quotations as follows:—Good Middling American 23.75d. Egyptian Sakel-larids at 28.55d. and F.M.G. Bengal at 17.87d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market continues with a strong undertone, but we have no business to report and until after the China New Year holidays we do not anticipate much doing.

Indian Yarn.—We have no sales to report this week.

Japanese Yarn.—Market practically unchanged, but very quiet with only a small business done as follows:—

No. 16s. 150 Bales Fukushima at Tls. 150.50 and 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 149.50.  
No. 20s. 300 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 156.00.

Chamber's returns of stocks of cotton yarn, as English spinnings are given as 58,920 piculs and local spinnings as only 5,944 piculs. Our own private records give the stock of the former at 60 piculs which probably fairly represents the actual state of this nearly defunct trade, so that we shall take the above 58,920 piculs into our figures as local yarn, bringing this item up to 64,864 piculs.

Grey Shirtings 8 1/2 lbs.—Market very quiet with only one transaction to report in Blue Soldiers at Tls. 4.90. Auctions firm.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—A sale of Pig-head 10 lbs. is returned at Tls. 6.50. Prices at auction were very firm.

12-lbs. 36 inches.—Prices for these weights are steady but sales are on a small scale, being limited to General at Tls. 7.50, and Soldier S. S. S. at Tls. 6.00.

Jeans.—Small sales have been made public in Three Stagheads at Tls. 8.00.

White Shirtings.—The market remains quite steady and a few parcels are reported to have changed hands by way of speculative purchases as follows:—Red Small Dye at Tls. 3.50, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 3.00, Gold Nine "Tah" at Tls. 3.00, Two Dragons at Tls. 7.75, Nine "Chong" at Tls. 7.25 and Nine Boys at Tls. 7.00. Auction chops were firmer on the whole.

American Sheetings.—Resales amongst natives of old stocks are returned in Lion and Globe at Tls. 5.95, and Orr A. at Tls. 5.85.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Very little business has been done and there was an easier tendency all round at the auctions.

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No. 20s. 300 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 156.00.

## AMUSEMENTS

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

THE FIRST TWO NIGHTS

"THE BARRIER"

A Thrilling Photo-Drama. A New York Triumph

## IVAN BANKOFF

The World's Celebrated Dancer

## Aimee Maynard

Australia's Beautiful Dainty Dancer

MATINEE TODAY, showing

"THE BARRIER"

"THE BARRIER"

February 3rd and 4th  
by Rex Beach

"LUST OF AGES"

February 5th and 6th  
With Lillian Walker

"A MORMON MAID"

February 8th and 9th  
Mae Murray

2 Big Shows: One

Price of Admission  
70 cts., \$1.00, \$1.50

## VICTORIA THEATRE

Showing for

TONIGHT TONIGHT

February 3rd

MATINEE TODAY

AULINE FREDERICK

In picturization of E. Phillips  
Oppenheim's thrilling story

"THE WORLD'S  
GREAT SNARE"

In Five Parts

Commencing Monday, 4th

"ROBESPIERRE"

IN SEVEN ACTS

## Isis Theatre

Corner of Jukang & N. Szechuen Rd.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY  
OF SEEING

THE GREAT & GLORIOUS ITALIAN  
PRODUCTION IN SEVEN PARTS

## NYDIA

A LOVE STORY IN TERRIFIC SETTING  
On Sunday, 3rd Feb.

This great Classical film is based  
on Lord Lytton's World-famed  
masterpiece "THE LAST DAYS  
OF POMPEII."

The story is faithfully depicted,  
and the production is one of the most  
gorgeous, magnificent and dramatic  
that has ever been screened.

## APOLLO THEATRE "The Home of Good Pictures"

## TONIGHT

GLADYS HULETTE IN "THE CIGARETTE GIRL"  
GLADYS HULETTE IN "THE CIGARETTE GIRL"

PLAYED TO A PACKED HOUSE LAST NIGHT

Pathe's British and American Gazettes

ANNALS OF THE WAR "SPIRIT, ARE YOU THERE?"

## TODAY

MATINEE "THE  
AT 3 P.M. FATAL RING"

Episode 15. "THE DAGGER DUEL"

16. "THE DOUBLE DISGUISE"

## TOMORROW FEBRUARY 4th, 5th and 6th

PEARL WHITE The Girl Who Juggles  
PEARL WHITE with Death

## "THE FATAL RING"

Episode 17 "The Death Weight" Episode 18 "The Subterfuge"

WIFFLES The brightest of our French Humorists

"I MARRY MY WIFE'S SISTER"  
A clever and bright little French comedy

Pathe's American Gazette | Pathe's British Gazette

## THURSDAY NEXT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN "The Gloom-Shifters  
of Europe"

## "THE CURE"

2000 feet of Laughs, Roars and Yells

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 3	10	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
13	10	Tacoma and Seattle	Shinjo maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
17	10	San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	10	Seattle etc.	Shinjo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 5	6.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	8.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	10	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	10	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	10	Kobe	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	10	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Ohkura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	10	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 5	10	Port Said	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	10	Liverpool etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	10	Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 3	10	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingank	Br.	J. M. & Co.
3	10	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
3	10	4.30 Hongkong	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
3	10	5.30 Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Ninsaba	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
3	10	D.L. Swatow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
3	10	D.L. Swatow	Francis	Br.	B. & S.
3	10	4.00 Hongkong	Taihu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	10	5.30 Hongkong via Peking & Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	B. M. R.
3	10	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkian	Br.	B. & S.
3	10	Hongkong via Manila	Shunka	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
3	10	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Sunkin	Br.	B. & S.
3	10	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunkin	Br.	B. & S.
3	10	10 noon Manila & Hongkong	Pushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	10	Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 4	10	3.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chiu	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	10	7.00 Daini	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
4	10	8.00 Tsingtao	Tscho maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
4	10	8.00 Tsingtao & Daini	Shoshu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	10	8.00 Tsingtao & Daini	Hakushin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 3	10	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	10	M.N. do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	10	M.N. do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	10	M.N. do	Tscho maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	10	M.N. do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	10	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	10	M.N. do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
4	10	M.N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
4	10	M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	10	M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	10	M.N. do	Kiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	10	M.N. do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	10	M.N. do	Tscho maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	10	M.N. do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	10	M.N. do	Tscho maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	10	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
4	10	M.N. do	Tscho maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Ton. Flag	Agents	Arrive
Feb 3	Ningpo	Taihu	8013 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	ELTW
3	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2050 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	ELTW
3	Foochow	Hsinning	1438 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	ELTW
3	Hongkong	Suiyang	2340 Br.	B. & S.	UNW
3	Japan	Omi maru	3223 Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
3	Chefoo	Francis	1263 Br.	B. & S.	CNW
3	Chinwangtao	Felching	994 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	ELTW
3	Hankow	Kiangsu	1490 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	ELTW
3	Hankow	Kiangsu	1490 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	ELTW
3	Hongkong	Venezuela	1896 Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.	CMW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Ton. Flag	Agents
Feb 3	Chinwangtao	Probus	1678 Br.	K. M. A.
3	Foochow	Hsinning	1438 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326 Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	Hankow etc.	Chungking	1811 Br.	B. & S.
3	San Francisco	Atlantique	6146 Fr.	C. M. M.
3	Ningpo	Kiangsu	1490 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	Ningpo	Taihu	8013 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tscho Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Feb. 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3255.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi, Capt. C. E. Williams, will leave on Monday, February 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 350.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangsu, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takehita will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, February 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3255.

## For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday February 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 4, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinning, Captain H. Mackenion, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengteng, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAU (FOKKUSA) via POOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kopyu Maru, Captain A. Oyama, will be despatched on February 6, at ———. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shunka, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Feb. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Koniya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtse-poo wharf on February 22, at ———. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 4, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Shoshu Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtse-poo wharf on Wednesday, February 6, at ———. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. v. N.S.A. KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 13. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A/om ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHUNGKING, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungtung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtse and Hunan Lake.

\*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Suiyang, Shunka, Suiyang, Suiyang and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhol, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengteng, Shunka and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents 21-23 French Bund.  
Freight: Telephone No. 77.  
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## "SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers  
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

## AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ..... Feb. 2	S.S. ECUADOR ..... Feb. 9
S.S. ECUADOR ..... Mar. 2	S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers  
"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

## AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA ..... Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA ..... Apr. 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... Apr. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

## AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.  
"MANILA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Feb. 12, Feb. 13

For Hongkong arr. leave.  
"MEXICO MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Koniya, Feb. 21, Feb. 22

## CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave.  
"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 24, Jan. 27

For Tsingtau and Dairen arr. leave.  
"SHOSHU MARU" ... (1,626 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Feb. 4, Feb. 6

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.  
"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Feb. 3, Feb. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

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# Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union

**PUBLIC MEETING**  
**Commercialized Vice:**  
**A Resume and Discussion**  
on  
Thursday, February 7th  
at 5.30 p.m.  
in  
**UNION CHURCH HALL**

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WHAT DOES IT MEAN  
TO YOU?

ARE YOU so planning your work, your life, your future, as to make the most of your time and prepare for opportunity?

They say "Time is Money," IS YOURS? You can make it so. Remember the richest man in the world and the busiest man in the world have but 24 HOURS A DAY: so have you!

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CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On Monday, the 11th February, 1918, China New Year day, the train service will be entirely suspended with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

S.N.R.—Two through express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking at 7.55 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. respectively. Both these trains will call at Kunshan.

Two night express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking both at 11.00 p.m.

S.H.N.R.—Two express trains leaving Shanghai North and Zah Kou at 2.50 and 2.10 p.m. respectively.

Kiangshoo Branch Line: Two local trains leaving Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow at 2.00 and 7.15 p.m.

From Friday, the 8th, until Monday, the 18th of February, 1918, inclusive, Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as follows:—

S.N.R.—1st and 2nd class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking, and vice versa.

S.H.N.R.—1st, 2nd and 3rd class between Shanghai North and Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashi, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Chang An, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class Through Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to the above mentioned stations on either line.

By Order,  
**THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.**  
16735



I ask you a Question!

CAN you be successful in life, if you do not know your own character and capacities, and the heart and mind of those with whom you are connected? NO!

I'll tell you by HOROSCOPE, studied and written by myself. I am not a Fortune-Teller, but a well-known Telephonist, astrologist and Graphologist.

**DR. JOHN,**

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**THE HAN-YEH-PING IRON & COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

WHEREAS: A Share Script of the above Co., Series Poo (普) character No. 3,759, for 600 shares, face value \$30,000.00, in the name of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and deposited in the Bank of Territorial Development of China, Ltd.; has been lost by the Shanghai Branch of the said Bank, and its Manager, Mr. C. T. Hsu, having notified the public of such loss in the local papers, declaring it null and void, and application for duplicating the above named lost share script made to the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., and as on the 5th February, 1918, three months have elapsed since public notice was given of its loss, and since official sanction has been given to the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., by the Ministry concerned for duplicating the said lost Share Script.

THEREFORE: NOTICE is hereby given that the said lost Share Script Series Poo (普), character No. 3,759, for 600 shares in the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., being amongst the 45,503 shares held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce which had been previously declared lost by the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of Territorial Development of China, Ltd., and that the Ministry concerned, who are rightful owners of the said lost Share Script, having officially recognised its loss and that in view of the fact that three months public notice had been given by the Bank concerned, as required by the Bye-Laws of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., to replace the lost Script, and NOTICE is also given that after the issuance of the said new Share Script the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., refuses all recognition and responsibilities of the lost Script.

Dated at Shanghai, this 3rd Day of February, 1918.  
16739

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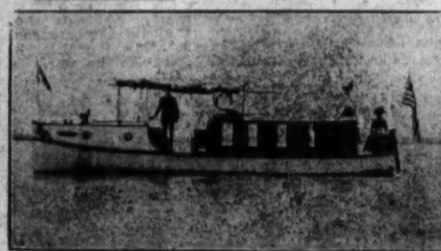
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Boat is complete in every detail and may be seen on application to Box 256 The China Press.

16737

## A. D. C.

178th Production

**"The Witness"**  
FOR  
**"The Defence"**  
A Play in Four Acts

BY  
**A. E. W. Mason**

Friday, 15th Feb., 1918

Saturday, 16th, 1918

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the proceeds to be devoted to

**"Sailors War Orphans' Fund"**

Booking for the above two performances will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 8th Feb., 1918.

By Order,  
**Wm. Armstrong**  
Business Manager  
16726

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage of  
**SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.**  
Exhibition of British official

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IN AID OF WAR FUNDS.

The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet

The Battle of Arras

The Advance of the Tanks,

etc., etc., etc.,

AND  
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday, 7th February, 1918,  
at 9 p.m.

Seats \$3, \$2 and \$1.

MATINEE

Saturday, 9th Feb. 1918 at 3 p.m.

Adults Children

Circle ..... \$3.00 \$1.00

Stalls (reserved) ... 2.00 0.50

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Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S  
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Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.  
Telephone North 482.

#### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

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TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms with bathroom, without board. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

16724 F.16.

TO LET, March 1st, unfurnished, in Western district, convenient to trams, a handsome first floor, newly decorated flat of 3 large rooms, complete bath, geyser, shower, etc. Verandahs, boxroom, separate kitchen, servants' quarters and service entrance, coal range, hot and cold water and fittings complete. In private house. Stables, garden. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

16727 F.2.

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SCANDINAVIAN, speaking English and little Russian, desires board and lodging in Russian family. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

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4-c KIANGSE ROAD, large first floor godown to let, from March 1st. Tls. 100. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or No. 10 Yang-tzepoo Road.

16728 F.8.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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### The Eden Dispensary

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FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY  
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Consultation free and Confidential  
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16738 F. 3.

### FOR SALE: A Moutrie's piano in excellent good condition. Price reasonable. Owner leaving town. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

16731 F.5.

### WANTED: "Hillier's Pocket Dictionary Peking Colloquial, 1910." New or second-hand copy. Reply, stating price, to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

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16650

### Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

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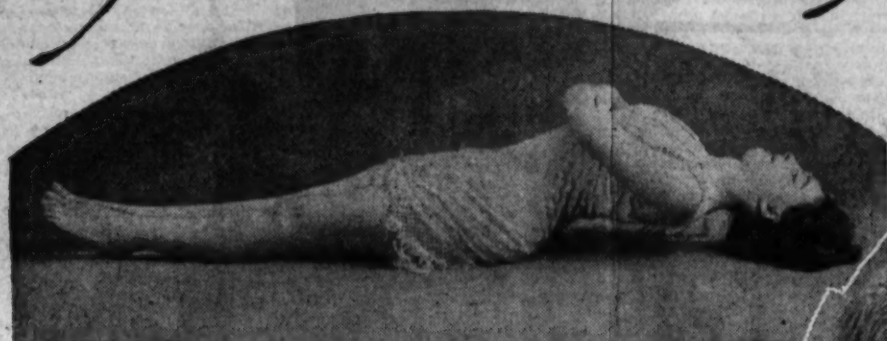
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# Six War Time Exercises for Women

By Californias  
"Perfect Beauty"



The First Position in the Spine-Energizing Exercise—Flat on the Back, Arms Folded Across Chest and Body Relaxed.

## A Novel System of Gymnastics That Will Help Make Every Woman Physically Fit to Do Her Bit

MISS MARGARET EDWARDS, who is famous from Coast to Coast as California's "perfect beauty," has issued a most remarkable message to the women of America, which she hopes will help her sex prepare itself for women's war-time burdens.

There are six physical exercises, Miss Edwards says, which, if taken with faithful regularity, will make almost any woman strong and vigorous, and fit her bodily to do her bit, whatever that bit may be. These same exercises, the beautiful and athletic California girl declares, will enable the woman of these war times to fulfill their obligations to future generations—the phy-

sical rehabilitation of a race upon which the debilitating experiences and the inevitable infirmities, which are part of the toll of such a world-wide war, will leave an indelible imprint unless the woman of to-day give the world almost perfect children.

Miss Edwards is only eighteen years old, but she is master of her subject—the cultivation of woman's physical beauty and the health of her body. Born at the edge of one of California's ocean beaches, she has lived almost wholly out of doors. Scientists have declared her the most perfectly formed and healthiest girl in the world. She is soon to appear at the Keith Theatres throughout the United States.

By MARGARET EDWARDS,  
The "Perfect Girl of California."

I BELIEVE every woman these days should ask of herself, "Am I fit to do my part in the war? Am I a burden upon the society of my country, because I am weak, chronically ill or too frail to amount to anything, or am I physically vigorous, pulsing with energy, ready for whatever tasks may be set aside for me to do in keeping the nation keyed up to its full war-time efficiency?"

I think there are far too few women who can answer this self-imposed question in the affirmative. Too many women, when they take stock of themselves, will have to admit they are burdens upon the nation, instead of capable partners of the men. England already has given the world a notable example of what the women of a nation can do in helping out in the war. While the men are in the trenches, England's women are carrying the burdens of home preservation, making ready for the return of husbands and sons. American women have just as hard a task before them. They must make themselves physically fit.

I have learned, not only from my own experience, but from general observation, that scientific exercising is needed to keep alive, in the feminine body, that energy which has been lost, to a great extent, in the centuries of relaxation which civilized man has permitted his womankind. The human body was made to be alert and active. Women have forgotten this, and have given way to the indolent enjoyment of the luxuries and safeguards with which their admiring men folk have surrounded them. The tragedy of it is that they are communicating the ills which their indifference to nature's demand for constant activity has brought upon them, to each new generation in

an inevitably increasing degree. To every woman who knows that she is too frail for the burdens her country may ask her to bear as woman's part in the war, or who does not feel that the children she may give to the future generation will be, because of her own good health, physically perfect, I prescribe the following exercises, only six in number, but so arranged that they will give to the feminine body its full complement of vigor, beauty, health and strength.

(1) To energize the spine, the seat of many chronic ills of women: First, lie flat on the back, with arms folded across the chest, and with body relaxed. Draw the back of the head toward the shoulders as far as possible, then push up with the head, raising the spine completely off the floor, keeping the body, from the hips down, thoroughly relaxed throughout the exercise.

(2) To make the muscles of the spine, back and legs flexible: Stand erect, feet comfortably apart, arms above head, thumbs interlocked. Now bend at the hip joints, swinging hands to the floor and back again to their position above the head so as to get momentum. Repeat this until the finger tips touch the floor. The body must not be strained, and the knees must be kept straight. After mastering this exercise, try placing the palms of the hands lightly on the floor each time they are brought down. All the tension should be in the legs, and not in the arms.

(3) To build up the body generally: Stand erect, with weight on the balls of the feet, with hands at sides. Step into right oblique, bringing hands above the head, with right knee bent and with body facing front.

(4) To build up the arms, chest and abdominal muscles: Stand erect, arms above head, and swing hands to



Another Variation for the Bending Exercise That Is so Beneficial in Making the Spine and Leg Muscles Flexible.



"Place the Palms of the Hands Lightly on the Floor."



An Exercise of Great Value for Building Up the Body.



A Good Way to Develop the Thighs and Keep the Leg Muscles Flexible.



The Final Position in the Odd and at First Rather Difficult Exercise Which Is Recommended for the Chest, Arm and Neck.

the floor, at the same time throwing them backward alternately. When this exercise becomes tiring, touch the chest to the floor, place the hands firmly on the floor, and then raise the whole body, keeping the back straight by stiffening and relaxing the arms and legs. This exercise should be done only four times.

(5) To develop the chest, arms and neck: Lie flat on the back, with arms at the side. Bring the legs up at right angle with body. Then rise on the shoulders, with arms supporting the body, and slowly force the legs over head until the back of the toes touch the floor.

(6) To develop the thighs and keep the muscles on under side of legs flexible: Stand erect, with hands at side; bring hands to shoulders, step to right as far as possible; transfer weight from left to right foot; bring body down as far as possible, until muscles on under part of the leg feel stretched. Keep abdominal muscles firm, but not tense.

The woman who will take these exercises each morning, devoting to them but half an hour, will be ready whenever the call comes, to bear her full share of woman's war-time burdens.



An Exercise Which, If Practised Regularly, Will Do Much to Energize the Spine, the Seat of Many Chronic Ills.

# Palm Beach Dresses

*Lady Duff-Gordon Describes the  
Mid-Winter Fashions That  
Set the Pace for Mid-  
Summer's Styles*



A Smart  
Half and Half  
Gown  
Encountered  
on the  
Promenade

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon  
("LUCILE")

SOME there are who prefer a Summer Christmas and New Year.

They esteem magnolia blooms above holly. If they are so fortunate as to be able to indulge their preferences they may hie themselves to the American Riviera, that region that stretches along the Gulf Coast from New Orleans to Florida, and that resembles the slice of tropic beauty along the Mediterranean shore that includes Nice and Monte Carlo.

Palm Beach is the prime favorite of these resorts. Christmas at Palm Beach has the internal glow of the holidays combined with the externals of a sojourn on the plane of the Equator.

It is my purpose to tell you to-day what you would see if you were spending your holidays at that fragrant rest place, where the salt from the sea mingles with the scent of jasmine. I show you on this page such gowns and hats as you would meet on the long promenades beneath overhanging and embracing branches of palmettos, or the wide reaches of hotel verandas. Such attire as you would see at luncheon, at tea, at dinner or an informal dance, at the place where Winter has become Summer.

First, there is the costume that, if it were not so charming, might be termed, utility apparel. I like the word utility. It is a broad word indicating general usefulness. A glance will convince you of the all-day, all-occasion utility of this robe and hat. The gown is smartly built of two contrasting colors and fabrics. Dark satin and pale organdie are its building materials. The skirt, of a straight piece of the satin, is gathered, scantily, with a two-inch heading, upon the straight upper half, made of the organdie, which is arranged upon a silk lining. The under sleeves are of lace. The upper sleeves, edged with narrow ribbon of the same shade as the skirt, are slashed and of three-quarter length. The broad collar, youthful in its effect, is trimmed with a double row of gathered lace. The flat girdle is of the dark satin. The drooping brim of the hat and its full crown lend further illusion of Summer Christmas and New Year.

The second gown, appropriate to Palm Beach in



A Girlish Gown of Net With Novel Trimming  
of Ruching in Lengthwise Arrangement

mid-Winter, would be equally appropriate in New York or any other large Northern city in mid-Summer. Of net, it is arranged in semi-simple fashion on a high girdle. The bodice is nearly tight fitting, being in that respect a departure from the gowns of the present. The wide, flat collar, finished with a full, narrow ruffle of the net, is ornamented by a flower-like effect of the net in front. The skirt I deem one of the most attractive for girlish wearers. While gathered full upon the wide, high girdle, the softness of the fabric causes the skirt to seem scant. The front-side seams are defined by an interlacing of ribbons. The skirt is adorned by eighteen-inch-length rows of ruching, made of the net and arranged in lengthwise lines.

Oh! is the third of these examples of what they are wearing at Palm Beach. It is clear that the demure wearer has been influenced by the Chinese impression upon American dress. There is a hint of Chinese lines. There is an effect of a Chinese coat. The head-dress might have been borrowed from a Brahmin and adapted to the type of the wearer. But persisting as she should in adapting the fashion to herself instead of straining herself to meet the ends of fashion, she has topped the gown and cloak with a Puritan-like fichu. I am acquainted with the lectures delivered by dress extremists, warnings against the mixture of effects in dress. The



A Costume Rendered More Elegant by the Short Satin Bordered  
Chiffon Coat. ("Lucile" Model)



A Charming Palm Beach  
"Bath" Coat and Turban  
("Lucile" Model)

principle is sound. But art in dress must be flexible. Expansion is life, restriction is death. The becomingness of this Puritan fichu is a sufficient excuse for its introduction.

The fourth of the assembly of Palm Beach dresses has the added stateliness that is imparted by a coat. The gown is composed of crepe de chine in light colors and heavy, dark satin. It is one of the half and half gowns that are undisputedly popular. The gown begins as a one-piece robe in the crepe de chine, and, seeming to have tired of itself, appropriates the satin. The satin is cut with an upward slope toward the belt in front, a gentle slope that subtracts from what might otherwise be stiffness or formality. The broad girdle is fashioned of a double fold of the satin, and is fastened in front by a huge, double metal bow that is one of the moment's caprices.

The neck of the gown is cut low, with the width and slope on the shoulders that is reminiscent of the surplice. The chiffon coat, long sleeved, loose, short,

meeting the upper part of the skirt and trimmed with broad bands of the satin, is a welcome addition.

The hats indicate the choice of smart women for Summer in Winter head attire. That worn by the tallest figure on the page has a large but low crown, nearly hidden by the rolling and graduated brim. The arrangement of the broad velvet ribbons drooping from the brim is novel. It has the charm of studied carelessness, the triumph of artifice. The silk turban on the Oriental-garbed figure is fitting. The broad-brimmed, lace-covered hat is in harmony with the net gown. The drooping hat is, as it were, a part of the gown, destined for it, as are some lovers for each other.

In fabrics one sees at Palm Beach a material that is popular in all American climes at this time, and should be. It is khaki-kool. Indestructible voile is the building material, handsome and useful, of morning and afternoon gowns. For trimmings and for afternoon and evening robes Roshanara crepe is winning the popularity it deserves.

Satins maintain their hold upon the admiration of the populace. Satin is decorative. In bands and piping it adds a brilliance to an otherwise commonplace garment. As material for the main structure of a frock it is in demand. The old fear that it would add an appearance of too great bulk to the figure has been overcome by the manufacturers. They are providing satins that are soft and clinging, that have sufficient lustre for elegance, yet that do not add to the apparent weight of the wearer.

# Spring Flavor In Winter Styles :- Quaint, Old Fashioned Clothes Coming Into Vogue

New York, December 30.—As far as clothes are concerned, the South is the key just now. A few forlorn Winter things still remain to grace the shelves, but interest centers without a doubt in fresh creations destined to make their appearance on the shores of some Southern resort in the near future. Already the stream of society has begun to flow southward and women are demanding costumes that will not be burdensome under the Summer suns.

Palm Beach, which attracts a goodly proportion of fashionable New Yorkers, has its shops themselves imported from New York and all ready to supply the needs of women there, but the New York shops are also all equipped to supply a Southern wardrobe at a moment's notice, and many are the novelties which they are prepared to spread before the gaze of the interested buyer.

In our zeal to be war helpers we women have gone back to civil war days, with a passion for quaintness and old-fashioned atmosphere in all our clothes. And now, in line with this decided tendency, there appear the prettiest printed voiles, with all-over calico patterns—one little flower laid closely against another little flower so that not a vestige of the original white ground remains to show its face. A clever Fifth Avenue dressmaker has taken these prints, revived from an earlier day, and has made them up into the most fascinating sets of dress, hat and parasol that one could ever wish to see.

One of them is printed in shades of red, blue and a golden yellow. The skirt is simply gathered at the waist and falls down over a China silk underskirt edged at the bottom with a band of China blue linen which shows for only a brief space and is fairly tight around the ankles. The overskirt is scalloped and corded around each scallop with the same blue linen which is used on the underskirt. Now, the waist part is the most effectively simple of all—just a square for the front and a square for the back, each being corded and bound in blue all about the edge and the two being caught together at the shoulders. From an underblouse the kimono sleeves fall full and perfectly straight, having for a finish blue linen cuffs to repeat the band on the underskirt. A soft fold of the dress material makes a crushed girdle.

The parasol is carried out exactly along the same lines as the frock. It is covered with the printed voile and around its outer edge are laid bias folds of the print with cords of blue between them. The hat, too, of mushroom shape—decidedly mushroom, making it impossible for a ray of sun to penetrate to the face—is made of one bias fold after another, with a soft and floppy crown made on exactly the same

principle. Both the hat brim and the parasol are lined with the blue linen.

Another of these cotton voile creations is more severe in its lines and contour. It is designed for an altogether different type of person, but is quite as ravishing in its own way. The material is checked in the finest of squares in colors, black, blue, and white. The slightly full skirt hangs straight with two three-inch tucks running around at intervals above the hem. The bodice is lightly fitted and the plainly set-in sleeves end in tight bands at the wrists. Then comes a white organdy fichu, folded high about the neck and edged far out on the edge with a quilling made of blue and white grosgrain ribbon. The turned back and flaring cuffs are trimmed in the same manner. When it comes to the hat that is done with a straight, stiff brim carrying out the plan of trim severity. Its high crown has a quilling of white organdy around the very tip no wider than a quarter of an inch and touches of little blue and black shiny buttons. There is a parasol, too, made to complete the triangle, and that is done with tucks and folds to match the rest of the get-up.

There is every chance for variety in this idea of using all-over printed voiles for garden party frocks and hats. But perhaps the pleasantest idea of all is worked out by this same dressmaker in a print that combines the delicate colors of dove gray and wistaria. The skirt of the frock is made over an entirely new model that is circular, and still gathered slightly at the waistline, giving an extremely graceful sweep to the lines of the skirt. There is no hem at all, but the lower edge is picoté, and there is a drop skirt underneath, made of thin silk and edged with a plain band of flit face that shows here and there as the circular folds of the skirt wind in and out. The waist has one of those little shirred net yokes that hug close to the throat at a round-ed line, and is fastened to the dress with a tiny bit of a band of mauve organdy. The sleeves open on the outer edge all the way from shoulder to cuff, being bound on either side with the mauve organdy, and tacked together at intervals, allowing the arm to show through as it moves. Then the cuffs are tightly shirred of net, just as is the yoke. The hat in this combination has a drooping, suddenly turned-down brim, covered with the print and lined with the mauve organdy, while around the soft and floppy crown is a crushed ribbon effect made of the printed voile used over again, and lined with mauve tied in a careless bow with pointed, rabbit's ear ends. And the sunshade is built over the lines established by the gown.

Beginning with this week, the shops will be showing all of the new

cottons for next Summer, and for the forerunners in the way of hot-weather clothes this is a valuable hint.

For Palm Beach there are being shown some few French models that are made of materials to lead the way away from woollens. There is a most beautiful one of putty-colored heavy Rajah silk in the skirt and chic little belt with suspenders. Designed to be worn with this is a loose hanging half-length coat of black velvet lined with Georgette crepe of the identical putty shade and provided with a pleated ruffle of the same color at the throat where the coat opens.

This brings to mind the fact that, while velvet coats have been good style for sport and semi-sporting wear throughout the Winter, they will certainly continue to hold their own in the Southern season. A black velvet coat loosely belted at the waistline is worn with a rather tightly fitting white serge skirt and has a surprise collar of white organdy folded along with its reverse. These coats are seen, too, with plaid and striped skirts which are more often than not kilted.

All white serge and pongee suits stand the ravages of the strong sunlight better than do any of their tinted sisters, so that there are many dozens of styles made of these two materials. Mostly the coats are fingertip length with peplums only slightly full and the skirts are made with little or no fullness—just with room enough to make walking a possibility. To go with these suits—and suits promise to be more than ordinarily popular—are made little fitted turbans all of the same material stitched and with but little or no trimming. A whole white outfit is undeniably smart, though it

must be done with the greatest of care and thought.

All white wool jersey will hold its place to the end of time it seems, for every season there comes stepping smartly forward a new and fascinating set of jersey gowns and suits. One of the very newest is made with a rolling collar that encircles the throat and sets off the head much in the manner of a morning glory. Then the collar is lined—and this is the only bit of color on an otherwise pure white suit—with a sparkling bit of cerise jersey.

Sweaters, as well as can be seen from the new ones that have so far made their appearance, will be of plain colors and void of extra collars and cuffs. Their colors are their chief claim to newness and freshness and one wonders, in this hue and cry of lack of dyes, where they ever found those brilliant and beautiful colors. The sweaters have borrowed from the soldier styles inasmuch as they slip over the head, and have purged waistlines, though here they depart from their soldier models and add a slightly flaring peplum knitted plain. They have sleeves, usually, so that they can be worn without a coat and fulfill their due measure of decorative color.

Dance dresses for the South—the few that have already been seen—are chiefly of many layers of filmy net. Buttercup and a sky blue green are two of the newest shades. The quilted hat has fallen into line. It looks like just a piece of your grandmother's silk quilt. Sometimes the quilts are stitched in squares and sometimes they are done in diamonds and again they are stitched in swirling curves. You will see a quilted dress hat of orchid shade in the faintest tint. The

crown will be high and stiff, the brim shaped into a poke bonnet tendency and the trimming carried out in a row of old-fashioned wool flowers. Then, if you turn your head in the right millinery salon you will see a tailored hat with stiffly turned-up brim and softly padded crown made of a black satin quilt. There will be more developments of this quilted fancy, for it is really new.

Hats of Georgette crepe are strongly to the fore and they have grown the smartest little crowns with nothing for a foundation—just four cords between the portions of the crown to hold it to a suggestion of shape. For the rest the crown is soft and transparent, having only a

lining of its own material and color. The brim turns up squarely and, militarily and fares a bit on either side of the front, and since this must be stiff it softens itself by row after row of milliner's folds, made extremely narrow and of the same Georgette. A turban of this sort in delft blue was irresistible.

A garden hat of chiffon is shirred and shirred and shirred again, the whole hat being covered with one row of shirring after another, and only a quarter of an inch after the other. The hat is corncolor, shaped bewitchingly into a wide poke, and right on the very peak of its crown sits a jaunty little bow of black velvet ribbon.

Ribbon hats are much in evidence, the ribbon being a variety of

grosgrain an inch and a half wide, used in all the lovely pastel shades that Summer calls for. The ribbon is used in the manner of straw braid, one row being sewed on another row. One coral colored hat of this sort had a narrow brim turned down and a high crown drawn to the top and tied with a stiff bow of the same ribbon. Then there was a blue one sewed around and around to make a close Tam o' Shanter, with a mere suggestion of a brim done in pointed ends of the ribbon. It was very ingenious and brought to one's imagination only a youthful face beneath it.

A sport hat was made soft and

(Continued on Page 6)

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46 NANKING ROAD 46

# Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918

## NO CONTROL FOR AUTO RACES IN U. S. THIS YEAR

A. A. A. Contest Board To Be Closed—Few If Any Races While War Lasts

With the closing down of all control of automobile racing January 1 by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association and with the closing of the offices of the Contest Board, America's sport becomes a free body without actual control. What this will mean in the end is a question. It may mean the organization of another body in an effort to place racing on a firm footing with the few left to enter it during war times or it may result in the Government making automobile racing illegal until the termination of the war. The American Automobile Association having come to the assistance of the Government at this trying time, the Government might well support the controlling organization of motoring by making impossible the theft of control during the war period by illegalizing motor car competition of every sort.

The avowed object of the A. A. A. was to place at the disposal of the Government the 1,500 clever drivers and mechanics now concerned in racing. The Government needs these men for the drivers of official cars of every character and for mechanical work, and would therefore be acting within its right should it draft every one of them.

Charles W. Johnson of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, who has a successful speedway there, has of late been a disturbing element in racing control and not very long ago proposed a break away from the A. A. A. There is the opportunity that he will now come forward with another proposition to the drivers, who will be forced to accept provided they care to go on and race. The speedway promoters, who worked with the A. A. A. Contest Board at the New York meeting to stop all racing during the war, will hardly side with Mr. Johnson should he attempt any action,

and without speedways there can be no racing. One speedway, that at Uniontown, or two, with the Des Moines speedway, which has never been a success, will not make for profitable racing for the drivers. It is probable that the men of the speedway racing world will decide to support the Government loyally as so many have already done, and so retire gracefully from the sport and take up active Government work in the driving of despatch cars or in airplane or truck work.

## It Also Makes Good Goat Fodder

A clever roadside repair was made recently by a motorist who got a bad blowout and had no tire to change to and no patches. He scouted around and found in a near-by field an old tin can. Making a fire, he melted off top and bottom, as well as the solder strip on the side of the can. Laying out flat, he beat in the edges so they were smooth. Then he folded the tin inside the casing, so as to make a blowout patch of it. The repair held for several hundred miles, until he bethought himself of getting the shoe repaired.

## U. S. Tire Touches 38,000 Mile Mark

Here is a tire performance that is arousing deep interest in California. The Kent Brothers, who operate a motor stage between San Pedro and Redondo, Cal., have their car equipped with United States Royal Cord tires. When one of these tires had run 38,411 miles and was brought in to be retreaded, the local press sat up and took an intense interest. In this "wonder" tire, and on November 3, when a total of 38,448 miles was attained, crowds were waiting at each end of the stage route to jot down the mileage.

## 'Petromortis' Again Claiming Its Victims

Nat Willis, The Comedian Poisoned By Gas From Exhaust

The death of Nat Willis, the comedian, is a striking example of the operation of what has been called "petromortis." It is a fatality caused by carbon monoxide gas from the automobile engine exhaust filling a small unventilated garage, as it did in Mr. Willis's case, with a deadly poison.

Carbon monoxide gas, it is explained by William H. Stewart, Jr., in a letter to The New York Tribune, is tasteless and colorless. The odor is so slight that no one but the sophisticated are warned by the smell. The gas is the result of incomplete combustion and all engines exhaust more or less of these fumes. "In a small unventilated room, with engine running, it takes but a little while to fill the room with poisonous exhaust gases," says Mr. Stewart. In a cold room the danger is greater in that the fumes accumulate more quickly and hang to the floor. Any one working about or under the car would quickly be affected.

The symptoms are hardly noticeable to one working. The eyes may smart and one may feel groggy, but while working in a cramped position such as is necessary under a machine, one may not always properly judge cause and effect.

In larger garages there is plenty of ventilation caused by the constant opening and closing of the doors. In the small garage, such as the average owner employs in the rear of his home, extreme caution should be used to insure proper ventilation. There should be a window open at the top and one open at the bottom to permit circulation. In addition, one should also arrange for the exhaust fumes to be carried out of the building. This may easily be accomplished by connecting the exhaust line from the motor to the outside by means of a flexible metallic hose.

It will be recalled that a year or so ago there was such a succession of "petromortis" cases that insurance companies sent out bulletins of warning to automobilists on its causes and prevention.

## Use Of Autos On Farms Shows A Big Increase

Nearly One-half Of Country's Automobiles In Rural Districts; Most In Western States

One of the noteworthy features in the present year's history of automobile progress is the increasing demand for motor vehicles from the farming sections of the country. It is interesting to note that there are two to three times as many motor cars in proportion to population in Iowa, Nebraska, and other agricultural States in the Middle West as in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other industrial States in the East.

Farmers are estimated to own nearly half the automobiles in the United States and are the largest buyers at the present time. The largest increase in registrations during the first half of 1917 was in agricultural States, being as follows: Arkansas, 64 per cent.; Louisiana, 51; Iowa, 41; Oklahoma, 37; New Mexico, 36, and Oregon, 35. In the manufacturing States the increases were: New York, 34 per cent.; Connecticut, 13; Rhode Island, 21; Delaware, 39; Illinois, 15, and Michigan, 18.

"The farmer uses his car as a utility vehicle almost entirely," said President Charles Clifton of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in discussing this phase of the industry. "The automobile makes it possible for the farmer to keep in close touch with his neighbors and with the outside world. He and his family can attend church, social gatherings, entertainments, political meetings, lectures on improved agricultural methods, good roads meetings, &c., in the evenings and on Sundays, and return home at a reasonable hour. The younger children can be driven to and from the graded schools that are replacing the old one-room district schools, and regularity of attendance is greatly increased.

"Each horse requires five acres of land for its support. By using the car, the farmer can devote five acres of land to raising wheat, potatoes, or other staples or for raising beef

or mutton. A motor truck takes the place of at least one team, and on a large farm requiring a great deal of hauling it will do the work of five or six horses.

"No element of our population is so dependent on individual transportation as the farmer. Usually he is several miles from the nearest railroad station. With a motor truck he can haul larger loads than with a team of horses, and can make several trips to market in a day for every one with a team. The horses can be kept on the farm for use in the fields, for hauling wood from the wood lot, and for various other work. With a motor truck, it is entirely practicable to haul a load of farm produce to cities forty to fifty miles away and return home the same day. This is highly important in view of the critical freight congestion on the railroads and the need of relieving them of short-haul work.

"The superior speed of the motor truck enables the farmer to take advantage of dry weather, when the roads are in good condition, to do the bulk of his hauling. It also permits him to get the immediate benefit of market conditions when prices are high.

"The farm tractor for plowing, harrowing, and cultivating affords the farmer the most advanced means of greatly increasing his production without hiring more men or using more horses. The automobile and motor truck furnish a means of independent transportation that is essential to the farmer under present conditions.

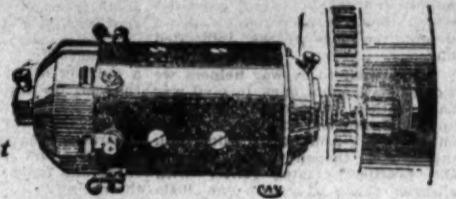
"On the American farmer rests the responsibility of feeding the allied armies in Europe and also the population of the United States, and to a large extent that of the allied countries. At the same time the farmer is confronted with a shortage of labor, high wages, and greatly increased cost of keeping horses. These conditions make it necessary for him to increase his own efficiency and that of his men and his land."

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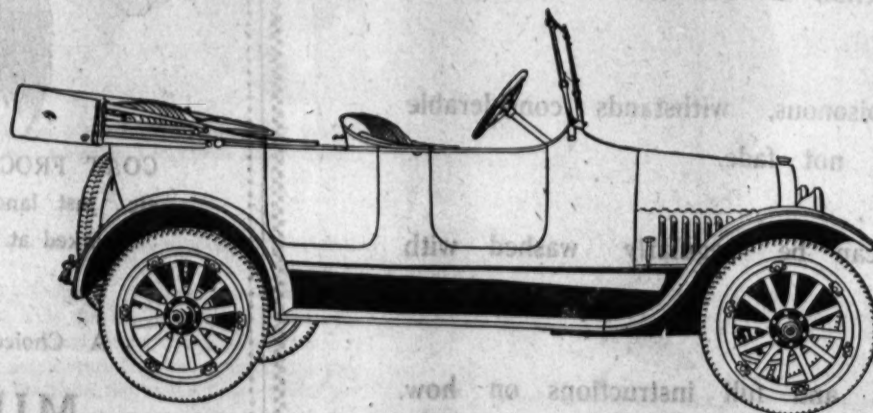
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## Auto Men Are Sanguine Of The Trade Future

### Drastic Curtailment Held Impossible In America Because Of Motor Needs of World

Motor vehicles must continue to be manufactured by American makers, as this country is the only one to which, the rest of the world can go for its motor cars, and any forced cessation in the normal activity of the industry would be a severe blow to the successful termination of the war.

That, in the main, embodies the sum total of the discussion on the effects of the war on the passenger car business at the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Automobile Club of America. Besides the members, there was a large representation of men prominent in the local trade, for the subject was of vital interest to them all. The entire meeting was characterized by a spirit of optimism. It was stated time and again that this is no time for pessimism, as pessimism will never win the war or anything else.

"The first thought of the motorist as well as of every other business man is to win the war," said Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The motorists are doing their share to win the war, he outlined, by offering their plants for Government use, and nearly 40 per cent of the big motor car factories in the country are now engaged in making various munitions of war. This fact in itself will lead to a natural curtailment in the production of motor vehicles. It is a logical condition of the danger of any radical curtailment through Government action.

The war has intensified as never before the all-around utility of the motor vehicle. This phase of the industry has been particularly seen, it was pointed out, in the service of the motor truck and the many uses to which the truck type of car has been put. It was confidently predicted that hundreds of motor trucks would be used within a short time for short-haul transportation, thereby relieving railroad congestion for distances within one hundred miles or so. The motor car has come to be practically synonymous with transportation, and fully 80 per cent of the cars are bought for that purpose, as distinguished from the purely pleasure or recreative side of transportation.

A paper by A. Ludlow Clayden discussed, among other things, the fact that the war would ultimately bring about new methods in the design of American cars. He felt that a

large number of American cars were too heavy in proportion to the work required to be done, thereby entailing a heavy maintenance expense. As a contrast he cited the fact that the majority of European automobile manufacturers had given particular attention to the problem of bringing horse power and weight into as harmonious relations as possible, aiming to give reasonable service at a low maintenance cost. This phase of the situation, he felt, would be impressed upon American makers in the near future, and the question which will soon be asked, he pertinently said, will be, not "What will it do on high?" but "What will it do on a gallon of gasoline?" He said that the high-gear question, perhaps from the public's frame of mind, had been exaggerated. In some respects, at the expense of other essentials.

The business of selling motor cars is undergoing a readjustment to the new conditions due to the war. While some dealers have experienced a decided shrinkage in sales, others report that their buyers are practically as numerous as ever. On the whole the trade conditions have not suffered materially, and several local agencies reported a very satisfactory holiday season.

There is a general recognition that new methods of doing business must be worked out to keep the business. Plans for useless economy and unnecessary curtailment, especially if by such means a person's ability to perform efficient service which is vitally needed is affected, are an injury, it was said.

Among those taking part in the discussion were David Becroft, Emlen S. Hare, William L. Colt, and Ray Sherman.

### Canada Is Buying 100,000 Cars This Year

After three years of war it is estimated that Canada this year is buying 100,000 new motor cars, almost five times as many as in 1914 and an increase of 85 per cent over the normal increase for 1913 and 1914. With a population slightly more than 7,500,000 Canada has more than 150,000 cars now, which means one motor car for every fifty persons. Ontario leads with about 75,000 cars, or one every thirty-five persons.

## Helpful Hints For Motorists

### Stopping Plug Leaks

There still are a great many engines without detachable cylinder heads and these use valve plugs. These plugs often leak. This leaking may be stopped by spreading ordinary paste stove blacking over the threads. Do not use too much. This may be used at any hot joint in place of white or red lead and is much better because it does not make removal of the part an hour's job.

### Removing Overhead Valves

In some overhead valve engines valve grinding is made a harder task than it should be, because when the valves are removed the owner dismantles the rocker arm assembly. In most engines this is not necessary because the rocker arm can be disconnected from the vertical rod, pushed on one side and the valve removed. In engines using cages this is particularly easy though most owners go to the trouble of dismantling the rocker arm assembly. To push the rocker arm aside use a flat wrench with a pair of pliers at one jaw to twist with.

### Water In The Crankcase

This is the time of the year when water condensation in the crankcase is a serious matter. The more cylinders the engine has the worse the situation. Water, a product of combustion, makes its way past the piston rings into the crankcase where it interferes with lubrication. In the warmer weather the water in the form of steam may blow out of the breather, but when the crankcase is fanned by a cold breeze, the steam condenses into water which contaminates the oil. The remedy of course lies in draining the oil about every four weeks and filtering it. In some eight and twelve-cylinder engines more than a pint of water may be removed under certain conditions.

### Steering Kunkle Trouble

The front wheel spindles upon which the wheels are mounted turn on the king bolt or pin. There are bronze pin bushings to take the wear, but due to the lack of lubrication the bolt often "freezes" in the bushings and then the bolt turns around, causing wear where there is no renewable bushing. In a case of this kind the king bolt should be removed by first removing the castellated nut at the bottom. After cleaning the bolt and the part it fits into oil well and replace. Tighten the nut well.

### Making Brake Adjustments

In taking up on the brakes do not

always remove the slack at the same place. There usually are two or three places in the brake assembly where a "take-up" is possible and each time the brakes are adjusted a different place should be used. The first time take up on the rods of the rear, the next time at the brake bands, etc.

### Drain The Vacuum Tank

At fixed intervals open the drain cock at the bottom of the vacuum tank. Usually a few drops of water and rust flow before the gasoline starts running. The fact that it often will not flow until a wire is run through the drain cock shows there is foreign matter which may cause carburetion trouble.

### Look At The Battery Terminals

Did you ever wonder why the engine does not show the accustomed pep or why the lights burn dimly or the ignition seems poor? Unfasten the wires and bars at the battery terminals and notice if they are clean. They must be clean if current is to flow freely. Scrape off with a stick any green or white deposit you see,

and spread a little cup grease over the parts to prevent corrosion.

### Oil Spark And Throttle Levers

Do not neglect to squirt a little around the spark and throttle connections. A little of this oil will run down the post and prevent the lever rods from freezing and thus moving at the same time.

### When Pedal Scrapes

When the clutch or brake pedal is depressed there often is a scraping sound heard. This may be caused by the pedal arm touching the flywheel or the flywheel covering being forced against the rotating wheel. Sometimes it is necessary to file the pedal arm to stop the noise.

### Emergency Anti-Freeze

In a real emergency ordinary salt may be used as an anti-freeze. A saturated solution of salt in water will freeze at about zero Fahrenheit. As soon as possible remove the salt solution and flush the water system with hot water.

### In Fitting Keys

It is not always good practice to fit a larger key to a shaft in which the keyway is badly worn, and is cut to take the new key. Often it is necessary to remove so much metal that the shaft is weakened. A good welder can fill in the old

slot and then a new keyway can be cut.

### Play In The Drive

When the car bucks at low speeds the trouble is likely to be caused by excessive play between the driving pinion and ring gear in the rear axle or between the two high-speed gears in the transmission. Lift the front floor boards and try turning the propeller shaft by hand to notice the extent of the play. Very

often too much play may cause breaking of the gear teeth when the clutch is not engaged gently.

### When A Jack Is Needed

In the absence of a lifting jack for use in changing a tire, the wheel requiring the change can be driven upon the curb or a small rock, resting there until the front axle is blocked up. When on the curb the wheel will have to be turned in order to remove the tire.

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To Interview As Expression  
Of Right Business Doctrine

Urging to fullest extent the maintenance of "business along normal lines," James J. Phelan, Boston banker, decries the hysteria of war economy. President Macanley of the Packard Motor Car Company directs the attention of his agents to it as an excellent expression of the right business doctrine to be preached at this time and "a help to straightening the public attitude of mind on business in wartime."

He says the only way for America to carry her financial burden is to keep her industries at top speed of productivity.

"We are embarked on a campaign to raise \$2,000,000,000 by the sale of thrift and war saving stamps," he says. "I believe in this heartily, but I do not believe that 'thrift' should be so urgent as to adversely affect business and thus imperil the prospects of future big loan campaigns when the government counts on business to provide \$10,000,000,000, or \$20,000,000,000."

"If we are to raise these loans we must have prosperous business. The president last June remarked that only was this no time to allow any slowing up of business but that it was a time when every sensible process of stimulation should be used. I heartily agree with Secretary McAdoo when he recently said that the nation had borne the financial burdens of the war well because of healthy business conditions. An the corollary is that, if we are to continue to bear those burdens well, we must preserve and not impair those healthy business conditions."

"There must be no waste—there must be conservation of food and fuel. There is a danger the public may carry economy to a point where it will cripple business. And if anything could better give aid and comfort to the enemy than a business depression and panic, I do not know what it is."

"England, France and Germany have been waging war for more than three years. Germany has raised over 14 per cent of her money by taxes, 35 per cent by loans; France 15 per cent by taxes and 34 per cent by loans; England has raised 26 per cent by taxes and 74 per cent by loans. But we, in our eight months of war, have raised 37 per cent by taxes and only 63 per cent by loans. Those taxes fall chiefly on industry and the wealth produced by industry. If industry falls, they fall too."

## How War May Affect The Auto

How the war may again affect the automobile in an entirely new way is told in the following:

"All the English gasolines are much better from a carbureting standpoint than anything now sold in large quantities in America. One frequently hears American engineers boasting of following the latest European engine practice without realizing that the gasoline now sold in Europe is something like that used from 1900 to 1907 in this country." Thus W. P. Depepe, a well-known engineer, talking to the New York branch of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

"Sooner or later the absolute necessity of producing more gasoline for American consumption will compel oil refiners to use here most of the gasoline and naphthas, now exported to 'sweeten' the low-grade fuels. All the world must be satisfied in due time if it gets a supply of fuel as good as the average in America."

Mr. Depepe makes this prediction, as a logical follow-up of his preceding remarks.

"This means that European engine design must follow American design in future, rather than that American design will be based upon European practice, as in the past."

## Cork Goes Into Motors As Well As Bottles

Cork, which most persons think of as a material merely for keeping bottles air and liquid-tight, is a much-used thing in motor car construction.

In addition to gasket material, cork is used in motor cars for carburetor floats, gauge and tank floats, various washers, inserts, body liners, pulley rim covers, clutch facing, and as one of the chief ingredients of linoleum that is found on foot boards and running boards.

## Spring Flavor In Winter Styles

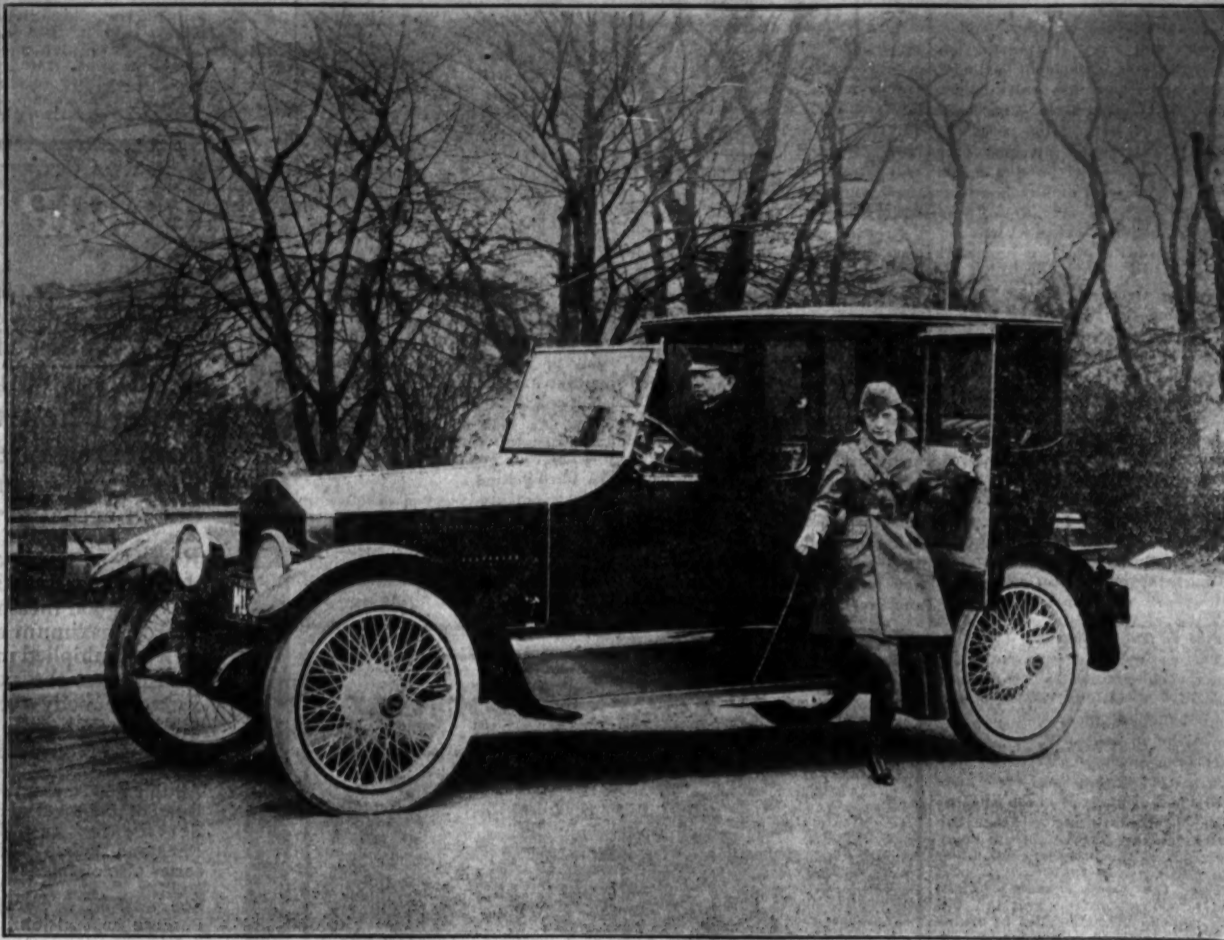
(Continued from Page 3)

crushable of a pastel shade of blue ribbon woven in humps to look like an extremely fine piece of garter elastic. It has its high lights and its dull places, making a very interesting surface. All that there was for trimming was a blushing bit of blue velvet ribbon tied around the crown.

A great deal of red is shown—a bright raspberry red—and there is a toque of blocked straw with a pinkish ostrich tip curling around about the ear and a mere mite of a printed ribbon with touches of black drawn around the brim.

Handbags, shopping bags and knitting bags have become one of the necessities, and there is not a hat store that does not spend a vast amount of attention upon the bags that are created as a part of the hat to be worn along with them. They grow more interesting as the fashion grows, and more ingenious. For Southern wear a leghorn hat

## Popular American Actress And Her Luxurious Roamer Car



Miss Ann Murdock in her new ROAMER TOWN CAR, painted a dark maroon with silver trimmings. Miss Murdock is starring under the direction of Charles Frohman in a comedy in three acts, entitled "The Three Bears," by Edward Childs Carpenter, author of "The Cinderella Man."

had a crown of rose petals, and the bag that went with it was built with a rose petal base and a net top, the whole being lined with a soft white taffeta. Another set comprised a little hat with a Tam o' Shanter crown made of sand-colored crepe de chine braided in a very fine black braid made into a conventional design. The soft bag with two ends just alike was made in exactly the same way and drawn through two black bone rings.

A knitting bag was made of raffa

of red and blue and green with a little yellow braided into a huge motif. This constituted the whole top of the bag, and the bottom was made of the heaviest sort of Russian crash. The crown of the hat was braided raffa and the brim was of the crash.

Paris is sending us bits of news plainly designed to be adapted to the Southern season. They say there that ribbon will be very good for all sorts of Spring wear, but that the metal brocade ribbons will, by

Summer, be entirely a thing of the past. These new ribbons are made of cotton or canvas embroidered with standing-out figures of wool or of more cotton threads twisted. Faille ribbons are embroidered in worsteds of many colors, and they say that taffeta ribbons will be much worn.

Silk jersey, they tell us, will be the thing for Spring coats, and there will be other long coats made of

silk and some of satin following the Winter fashion.

In Paris, by the way, some of the dressmakers are going in for interior decoration, the plan being that a woman who wishes to be really a part of her home can discuss the whole problem with her dressmaker who makes it a business, and has done so for years, to understand her personality. The dressmaker creates the gown and then she is allowed to create the setting for that gown.

What an opportunity!

## HARRODS LTD.

("The House of Quality")

LONDON

We beg to announce that we have been appointed agents for Harrods Stores and shall be pleased to post on application Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear Lists, and Sports Catalogue.

The name of Harrods will be sufficient indication that anything purchased from them will bear the indelible stamp of quality, and their prices and values leave nothing to be desired.

There is small need to point out the advantages to you of buying at *Home prices*, as per lists (especially at the present high rate of exchange) plus 15% which covers Freight, Insurance and Duty, in fact, enables you to have the goods delivered to your door without any trouble to yourself, as the importation, delivery etc., are looked after by us.

## H. & W. GREER, LTD.

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In service the world over

Tested by every climate and over all kinds of roads. Built by long established Company. Chassis recently adopted by United States Army and Marine Corps for armored cars. Powerful, durable, economical. Four luxurious models

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4-Passenger Foursome

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## MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Reasonable  
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200 Claims already paid in Shanghai to the complete satisfaction of Car Owners.

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AGENT

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.

## Building Its Own City, Part Of Firestone's Work

Finding homes and providing entertainment for its 13,000 employees in "the city of standing room only" is the task set for itself by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio.

Hundreds of new workers pouring into the city which has "run away from itself" as one magazine writer describes it, have presented a gigantic problem in housing. The Firestone company early saw the difficulties of getting men to stay at their jobs unless they were given clean, pleasant places to live, and immediately set about the solution of the problem. A huge allotment has been opened by the company not far from the plant, and lots are sold to employees on easy payments at low prices. A house may be built at cost by the employee and paid for 5 per cent down and one per cent a month.

But this does not take care of the hundreds of employees who are constantly coming to Akron from distant cities, attracted by the eight hour day and ideal working conditions. Many of these men have no money when they arrive and fre-

quently leave their families behind until they can forward them money to pay their transportation.

For these workers the company has built a little village of temporary homes on the ground surrounding its plant. In this village, where the dwellers live a simple life, there are accommodations for 1,600. The community is governed by the strictest sanitary and police regulations enforced by the villagers themselves. The company doctors and nurses make weekly inspections and report that the village is the most healthy community in Akron. With in a stone's throw are the Firestone war gardens where employees are raising sixty acres of vegetables for their own use.

The residents of the village are changing at intervals as enterprising workers get a house in Firestone Park or buy a lot to build on. But there is always somebody to move in.

For entertainment and recreation, there is the \$350,000 clubhouse with bowling alleys, swimming pool, showers, reading rooms, and auditorium. During the recent campaign

for Red Cross funds in Akron, the employees of the office presented a two-act operetta in the clubhouse and turned the proceeds, \$1,000, into the Red Cross fund. A moving picture show is given once a week free to the employees in the clubhouse auditorium.

In this city "built in spite of itself," Firestone workers are well provided for.

## Insurance Policies

"It is always a good time to look into the question of the coverage afforded by automobile insurance contracts," an agent says. "It must be borne in mind that an automobile insurance policy is not like a fire insurance policy, based on a standard form prescribed by law, but is written on whatever form the insurance company elects to use."

"These forms differ. Although the average owner may be well informed as to the peculiarities of his car-buretor and ignition system, he very seldom knows much of the terms of his insurance contract, although it may at any time become the most important thing pertaining to his car."

"A few days ago, while looking

over a policy issued by one of the 'Assessment Associations,' I was very much surprised in reading the clause referring to the collision insurance to note that same covered (to use the exact words of the policy) 'solely by collision with another vehicle, any animal, or any of the rolling stock of any public carrier.'

"The question immediately arises: 'How about a collision with a tree, or with the curbstone, or the side of your garage?' This particular assessment company sells its policies at a rate at which no real insurance company could pretend to furnish insurance, and the reason for this is in part explained by such clauses as the foregoing inserted in its contract."

"Of course, if the policy does not cover more than half the coverage usually afforded, it is not necessary to collect more than half the usual premium. Nobody could quarrel with that idea, nor could any one be blamed for buying only one-half the insurance, but when the insurance is sold with the statement that it covers the same thing as the regular companies do at a greatly reduced cost, the result, so far as the purchaser is concerned, is likely to be a sad awakening after the accident occurs. The time to find out what your insurance covers, or what you should have, is before the accident."

## Buick Travels Equivalent Of 10 Times Round World

The wonderful stamina and endurance of the motor car has again been brought forcibly to the attention of motorists by the completion of a 11,000 mile trip across the American Continent, by a Buick car which had previously traveled 261,500 miles.

This car, a Buick Model 16, built in 1909, first came into world prominence, when its owner Mr. F. E. Slason of Plainsville, Kansas, U.S.A., was awarded a \$500 prize by a large American Roller Bearing Manufacturer, because he proved himself the owner of a car which had probably traveled farther than any other motor car in the world.

Mr. Slason demonstrated to the satisfaction of the contest judges, all men of prominence in the automobile world, that the Buick at the time the award was made in 1915, had covered a total distance of 261,500 miles.

The car at that time had seen six

years of almost continuous service, first as a demonstrator, racing and touring car, and then for trucking, hauling and livery service. In its travels more than 15,000 gallons of gasoline had been consumed and over 300 tires had been used.

On its latest jaunt across the American Continent, the car successfully negotiated the gumbo roads of Iowa, the hot desert sands of Wyoming, and the long climbs of the Rocky Mountains and completed its 11,000 mile trip on schedule time returning to Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., on October 5, 1917, just four months after the start of the trip.

"Since I purchased the car," says Mr. Slason, "it has worn out over 300 tires representing a value of more than \$8,000 and it has consumed over 15,000 gallons of gasoline. My experiences with this car are as interesting as they are varied. Oh one occasion after the owner of

a team of horses had declared the task too much for his horses, the old Buick forded the stream, pulled to the opposite bank a 4,000 pound automobile which was stuck and towed it 40 miles. It has often carried loads as high as 1,800 pounds; pianos, trunks and all kinds of articles being hauled.

"The Buick has been used constantly in work connected with my Buick Sales Rooms, at Plainsville since I purchased it in 1909. During that time it has been in service not only as a racing, demonstrating, and trouble car, but also for touring, hauling, trucking and in livery service."

"The car has a race track record of 70 miles per hour. It has been entered in stock car races in county fairs throughout the State of Kansas, and was a consistent prize winner. In one race the manifold became loose, but this was repaired and the car entered and won the next event."

"It is difficult to estimate the ultimate mileage of this Buick Car since it is still apparently in excellent running condition and Mr. Slason expects it to cover many more miles before it has outlived its usefulness."



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# Stability

**Y**OUR car is inseparable from the institution that built it.

The service it gives you is just what its producers build into it and keep alive in it.

In motor cars, stability of product is inseparable from the stability of the producers.

Overland ranks first among producers of cars above the \$400 class—second in the entire industry.

There are over 500,000 Overlands in use.

Overland dealers contracted for one hundred and eighty million dollars' worth of Overlands in 1917—an increase of seventy-five million dollars compared with the previous year.

Overland sales last year therefore were approximately as great as the entire annual gross revenues of the New York Central Railroad.

Overland net assets have grown from fifty-eight thousand dollars eight years ago, to sixty-eight million dollars today.

In our great Toledo plant and our allied plants, we employ nearly thirty-eight thousand men.

They directly support more than two hundred thousand people.

Permanent, well-appointed factory branches and parts depots, representing an investment of millions, have been established in important metropolitan centres that cover the country.

These branches serve the five thousand Willys - Overland dealers who complete our great international service system.

These tangible evidences of the stability of the Overland Industry are your best assurance of stability of quality and service in Overland Automobiles.

The Willys-Overland line is now complete.

And it is the only complete line of cars built and sold—

—under one executive management.

—with one engineering staff, —with one purchasing power, —by one production management.

—through one sales force and —one group of dealers.

Resulting economies amounting to millions of dollars, reduce the cost of every car, enable Overland to establish and maintain higher quality standards at lower price.

So in your Overlands you get maximum quality at mini-

mum price—plus stability, to assure permanence of value in your investment.

You can select a car in the light four group, the big four group, or the light six group.

You can select one of the cars in the luxurious Willys-Knight group.

In either case it is dominant value in its class, for it has shared in the economies of Overland bigness and stability.

See the Overland dealer now and make your selection.

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# New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

## The Truth About Canned Goods

**W**HILE I cannot agree with those who hold that canned goods are better than fresh, the addition of wholesome canned fruits and vegetables to the dietary in winter, and for the use of those who are of necessity cut off from a fresh supply is a blessing of incalculable value and only attended by a minimum of danger.

In my opinion, it would be a great step forward if the package should carry not only the net weight but also the date of manufacture, so that goods could not be held too long on the grocer's shelves. This is especially true in the case of condensed milk, and such vegetables as asparagus, fish products, berries, etc., some of which are especially apt to attack the inner surface of the container.

Another difficulty in passing upon the output

By *Harvey W. Wiley, M.D.*  
The Famous Authority on Pure Food, Sanitation and Health.

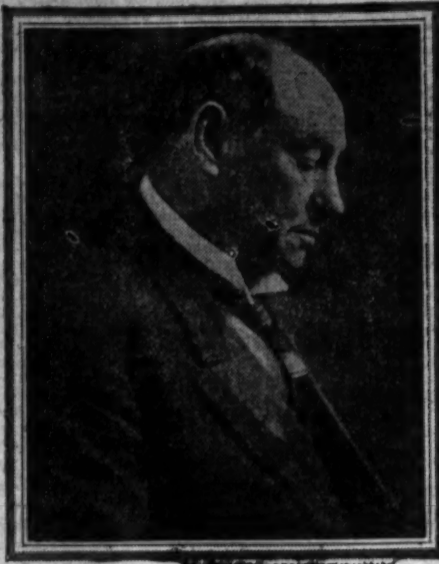
of canned goods is that many of them are put up in plain cans and handled by jobbers under their own names, so that one cannot be sure that the supply of any particular distributor will be uniform. The terms used to express different grades of canned goods mean but little to the canners and less to the consumer.

The simplification of the label in this regard, the abandonment of such meaningless terms as "Superfine," "Extra Quality," "Early June, Extra Sifted," etc., and the presence of the date, the name of the manufacturer and the true net-weight on each can, would be a boon to the housekeeper and enable her to buy more intelligently and permit of a more accurate estimate of the various grades and brands in relation to their price.

much more economical, and much more efficient is not to take anything out. There would be a very serious objection under the food laws to adding minerals to our flour. If you can add time and phosphoric acid and potash and soda to flour, it would be difficult to keep out alum, sulphate of copper, formaldehyde, benzoate of soda, borax and a hundred other minerals which nobody would like to have in his bread.

**I** WISH you would tell me if the formula described in the enclosed advertisement would help get rid of the ugly red scar which my little boy of six has in the middle of his forehead.—MRS. E. T.

The formula consists of an ointment made of boric acid and witch hazel with directions to rub it into the scar with a circular motion. I do not believe there is any substance known that will remove a scar. A gentle massage might stimulate the skin to additional effort,



Dr. Harvey W. Wiley

but so far as the boric acid or witch hazel are concerned they have nothing to do with the case. Nature goes on reproducing a scar to the end. The best advice I can give you is not to worry about it. Your boy will not be handicapped in his activities in life by reason of it. Scars are honorable if received in service. They are altogether tolerable if caused by accident.

**PLEASE** tell me how to massage the abdomen as you recently recommended to relieve constipation.—S. J.

Begin by pressing the hand firmly over the lower right hand portion of the abdomen, maintaining a firm pressure; move the hand slowly upward to the diaphragm, then across to the left side and down to a point on the left side opposite to the starting point. This massage will tend to move impacted feces through the colon.

**KINDLY** tell me if the following formula is suitable for a baby of four months: Whole milk, 10 ounces; boiled water, 13 ounces; lime water, 1 ounce; sugar of milk, 1 tablespoonful. I give her four bottles of this a day in addition to two nursings and a tablespoonful of orange juice. She is gaining about four ounces a week, but what puzzles me is that she never sleeps more than an hour or two a day and is very restless at night.—MRS. G. V. G.

The only food substance in your milk mixture is the milk and the milk sugar. Whether this is enough for your baby or not depends upon the quantity that you give her. As your baby is gaining four ounces a week apparently she is getting a sufficiency. Restlessness and frequent waking in a child of this age are not unusual. Don't be worried about her.

**SHOULD** an expectant mother drink tea, coffee or chocolate?—MRS. H.

No. If, however, her craving for these stimulants is great, then the least harmful of them should be chosen, namely, cocoa or chocolate. The more milk the preparation contains the better for the mother. I would not advise the entire exclusion of these stimulants to those who have been accustomed to them, but would restrict them to a minimum quantity, and preferably to cocoa or chocolate. The latter have a distinct advantage in having a higher food value than either tea or coffee. Their food value, however, is principally fat and protein. Carbohydrates would be added in the minimum amount of sugar necessary to please the taste.

**I**N spite of what you recently had to say on the subject, I feel sure that the average tooth brush gradually weakens the gums so that they will not hold the teeth. I find the best thing for keeping my teeth clean to be a tooth-pick, flat and rounded at the end so that it can be pushed between the teeth without irritating the gums.—FALSE TEETH.

The man with false teeth has one advantage: He can take them out and give them a good scrubbing at any time. A soft tooth-pick at times is doubtless beneficial. It is better, however, to use dental floss to remove particles from between the teeth. You are wrong in supposing that a tooth brush properly used loosens the teeth.

## Dr. Wiley's Question Box

**DO** you think there is any harm in eating two tablespoonfuls of bran with hot water, milk and sugar every morning? It has seemed to relieve me of constipation, but I am afraid it is irritating to the bowels.—R. H. S.

The slight irritation produced by the bran is much more than offset by the relief of the constipation. You, therefore, have been greatly benefited by eating the bran. I would advise diminishing the amount of bran in proportion as the regular action of the bowels becomes a habit.

**AFTER** making some grape jelly I discovered that the galvanized surface of the pan I used had entirely disappeared in spots. Do you

think the jelly safe to eat?—H. A.

The galvanized material is zinc. The tartaric acid of the grapes dissolved the zinc and exposed the iron over which the zinc was spread. You will doubtless find a little zinc in your jelly. Zinc salts in considerable quantities are poisonous and irritating. I do not believe, however, that you need throw away your product by reason of this minimum amount of zinc. I would not advise giving the jelly to children.

**DO** you think a way can be found of incorporating in white flour mineral salts of value to the human body?—D. H.

I believe it is quite impossible to restore to white flour the element taken out in the common process of milling, unless all the elements taken out are put back. A much simpler process,

## This is the Law

**W**HAT steps are necessary to have an invention patented, and what are the fees? Do I need a lawyer?—J. B. (New York).

Application for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. The applicant must send with his petition a specification or detailed statement of the nature of the invention for which he claims a patent. Where possible, drawings must also be furnished. A patent runs for seventeen years before expiration. The fees are \$15, payable on filing the application. Blank forms may be obtained from the Commissioner of Patents. While not necessary, it is advisable to employ a patent lawyer.

**I** OWNED a piece of land in New Jersey and placed it with a New York broker for sale. A few months later I sold the land without any one's aid and I immediately notified the broker of the sale. Thereafter the broker, claiming that he had a purchaser, sent me a deed to the property for my signature, which I returned unsigned, again explaining that I already had sold the property. The broker asserts he never received my first letter, and now claims that he is entitled to a commission. Is his contention correct?—N. R. (New York).

The broker is not entitled to any commission, for he was not the procuring cause of the sale. The fact that he did not receive your first letter notifying him of the sale is of no consequence.

**MY** husband left me two years ago. Although he makes \$18 a week, he contributes only \$5 a week for the support of myself and two small children. We lived in New Jersey when he left me. I have moved to New York, but my husband still lives in New Jersey. He has no property in this State. When I mention going to court he threatens to run away where no one will find him. Can I ask for more money, and how much?—C. M. M. (New York).

While a husband is legally obligated to provide for the support of his wife and children, the Court cannot enforce this obligation unless it acquires jurisdiction of the person of the husband or of his property. As your husband resides outside of the State and has no property in New York it would be of little avail to apply to the New York courts for the relief you seek.

## You Might Try

### Soap on the Door.

If a door is inclined to stick at the top rub a little laundry soap over the top.

### Inside Apron Pockets.

If you will have your pockets put on the inside of your kitchen apron, they will not catch on things or tear.

### Turpentine for Moths.

If a little turpentine is poured into wardrobe corners, trunks and bureau drawers, the moths will not trouble their contents.

### Alcohol for Windows.

Do not use soap in washing windows. Clean, soft water and a piece of soft cloth will be sufficient. A little alcohol poured on the cloth for the final polish will make the glass brilliantly clear.

### To Mend China.

Put some powdered alum in an old spoon and melt it over a slow fire. Take the edges of the broken china and rub in the alum before it hardens, press carefully together and put one side to dry.

## What Ails the Children

By *Brice Belden M.D.*  
The Well Known Physician and Writer.

**MY** daughter, ten years old, is scrofulous. She has lumps behind the ears and the grooves there get sore. Is there any cure for her?—F. A. T.

Scrofula is tuberculosis of the glands. The child needs to live in the open, night and day, to be well fed, exercised and bathed, and to be given cod-liver oil. This is good treatment for the child even if the trouble is nothing but an eczema with the enlargement of the neighboring glands from absorption of the infectious products in the sore area. In any case, apply the following ointment:

Lassar's zinc paste..... 4 drams  
Vaseline ..... 4 drams

**WHAT** should I do for a boy of three years who is troubled by a stopping up of the nose with dry crusts that have a bad odor?—S. R.

The following ointment is very good for preventing the formation of such crusts:

Ointment of ammoniated mercury..... 1 dram  
Vaseline ..... 7 drams

Insert a little of this ointment at night in both nostrils.

**I**S there anything that can be used as a preventive of whooping cough?—C. B.

Yes, whooping-cough vaccine. Your physician, if requested, will give this treatment, which may confer immunity upon an exposed child, and will do no harm if it fails.

**MY** two boys, five and eight years old, always have coated tongues and a sweetish, sickening odor to their breaths, particularly in the morning. They also grind their teeth while asleep. Is an egg each day too much for them? I give them for supper a soft-boiled egg, milk, bread and butter and stewed fruit.—READER.

One egg a day for each boy is all right. The supper is suitable. Much exercise in the open air and a daily sponge or tub bath, followed by vigorous rubbing, will aid digestion. Rinse the mouth out night and morning with a saturated solution of boric acid, after brushing the teeth. Give the following medicine:

Aromatic solution of pepsin (national formula)..... 3 ounces  
One teaspoonful after meals, in water.

**MY** four-year-old girl is bothered with pin worms. She has a poor appetite, is nervous and is also slow in learning to talk.—A. J.

Pin-worms may be cured by the injection of an infusion of quassa. Have your pharmacist make this infusion and use it after driving the worms down with laxatives. Give an enema of plain water to wash away the worms before injecting the quassa, which destroys the eggs of the worms. Inject in this way about six ounces of the quassa infusion once a week after first clearing out the bowel with laxatives and enemas. Napkins, clothing and bedclothing must be thoroughly boiled from time to time in order to destroy the eggs, as otherwise there will be reinfections. The following ointment must also be used about the parts, in order to destroy the eggs that cling to the skin:

Boric acid ..... 10 grains  
Cold cream ..... 1 ounce  
Rub in well twice daily after thorough washing.

**WHAT** should be done for a child with ringworm of the scalp, much of whose hair has fallen out? He has had an X-ray treatment without result.—A. P. W.

The X-ray treatment is curative if a sufficient number of exposures are made by an expert. Only rarely are the hairs permanently destroyed. The diseased areas must be kept clean by shampooing. Tincture of iodine is a very effective application; it causes but little reaction and usually cures speedily.

**MY** brother, nine years of age, is nervous, thin and suffers from headaches. He is undeveloped in various ways, stutters and seems to lack ambition. What do you advise?—T. E. H.

The boy should be carefully examined and all remediable defects found dealt with. After this his nutrition should be improved by a generous diet, including milk and cream. Anemia must be treated by teaspoonful doses of the solution of peptonate of iron three times a day, after meals, in water; no tea or coffee should be allowed.

**AT** what age should a baby be circumcised?—E. K.

At any age if the child needs the operation—and practically all boys do. The best time to choose would be any time between the age of one month and the beginning of teething. Conditions which are sometimes relieved or prevented by circumcision are epilepsy, insomnia, chorea (St. Vitus's dance), night-terrors, reflex symptoms referred to the hip or spine and local irritation leading to bad habits. Upon the score of cleanliness alone the operation finds much justification, and as a preventive of venereal disease in later life it is an important measure.

## Economical Menus for the Week

<b>FOR</b> the benefit of housewives who want appetizing, healthful and economical meals, but who are tired of serving the same old combinations over and over again, the accompanying menus have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, principal of the Scudder School and a recognized authority on dietetics.	<b>MONDAY</b> Breakfast Oatmeal, Top Milk Half and Half Muffins Honey Coffee Lunch Lima Bean Salad Hot Boston Brown Bread Apple Sauce Dinner Baked Ham Rice Apple Sauce Sweet Potatoes, cooked with Cane Molasses Individual Pumpkin Pies Half Cup Coffee	<b>CHRISTMAS DAY</b> Breakfast Fruit Omelet with chopped Turkey Liver Cream Sauce Coffee or Cocoa Dinner Oyster Cocktail Roast Turkey Corn Bread Stuffing Cranberry Frappe Celery Mince Pie Tarts Half Cup Coffee Supper Creamed Turkey on Toast Lettuce and Grape Salad Wafers Tea	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Breakfast Stewed Prunes Cereal Top Milk Coffee Lunch Turkey and Rice Soup Toast Strips Butter Rolls Stuffed Dates Dinner Onion Soup (left over) Cold Baked Ham, sliced thin Creamed Potatoes Spinach Brown Betty Half Cup Coffee
<b>THURSDAY</b> Breakfast Broiled Mackerel Small Baked Potatoes Nut Margarine Toast Coffee Lunch Cheese Cream Toast Spinach Salad (left over) Buttermilk Gingerbread Tea Dinner Kidney Bean Stew Lettuce Salad Whole Wheat Bread Nut Margarine Apple Sauce One Egg Cake Tea	<b>FRIDAY</b> Breakfast Stewed Apples Codfish Souffle Cornmeal Sally Luncheon Coffee Lunch Scalloped Tomatoes Baking Powder Biscuits Baked Apples Cream Cheese Crackers Tea Dinner Boiled Fish, White Sauce with Parsley Boiled Potatoes Spinach Rice Pudding with Raisins Half Cup Coffee	<b>SATURDAY</b> Breakfast Oatmeal Top Milk Rice Waffles Honey Nut Margarine Coffee or Cocoa Lunch Creamed Fish on Toasted Biscuits (left over) Stewed Tomatoes One Egg Cake Lemon Sauce Dinner Boston Baked Beans Boston Brown Bread, Raisins Ficallini Stewed Pears Mock Sponge Cake Tea	<b>SUNDAY</b> Breakfast Small Sausage Balls Creamed Potatoes Toast Margarine Coffee Dinner Cannelloni of Beef Tomato Sauce Boiled Cabbage Lettuce and Grape Salad French Dressing Canned Peach Shortcake Coffee Supper Creamed Oysters Toast Thin Jelly Sandwiches Tea

## Good To Eat

### Spoon Bread.

**MIX** 2 cups water with 1 cup cornmeal, sifted with 2 teaspoonfuls salt and cook five minutes. Beat 2 eggs until very light, add 1 cup milk and 1 tablespoonful fat. Beat into meal and water mixture. Turn into a well-greased pan and bake about 25 minutes in a hot oven.

### Indian Pudding.

**COOK** 1-3 cup Indian meal with 5 cups milk in double boiler about twenty or thirty minutes. Add ½ cup molasses, 1 teaspoonful salt and 1 teaspoonful ginger. Pour into buttered pudding dish and bake about two hours in a slow oven. Serve with cream, plain or whipped.

### Cheese Fondue.

**MELT** 1 tablespoonful butter in 1 cup cooked rice. Add ¼ cup grated cheese, ¼ teaspoonful salt, ¼ teaspoonful paprika, 2 egg yolks beaten thick and 2-3 cup milk. Fold in 2 stiffly beaten egg whites and turn gently into a buttered baking dish. Cook in moderate oven about twenty-five minutes. This is especially good with a green vegetable salad or with stewed prunes or apples.

### Cornmeal Fish Balls.

**THESE** are an excellent substitute for codfish balls made with potato. They are not only less expensive, but are more easily and quickly prepared. Pick over and soak in cold water 1 cup shredded codfish; mix well with 2 cups cold white cornmeal mush, 1 well-beaten egg, 1 tablespoonful butter or drippings. Drop by tablespoonfuls into hot fat. Drain well on brown paper.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918

## I. EZRA THIS TIME IN PAPER HUNT

No. 1 H. T. Wins His Fourth  
First In Present  
Season

TAME GOING FOR A CHANGE  
But They Got Revenge On One  
Of The Whimsical  
Gentry

By Johnnie Walker

"There are three things too wonder-  
ful for me; the way of a bird in the  
air; the way of a ship in the sea;  
and the way of a man with a maid."

These are the words of Agur the  
son of Jakeh.

Now if Agur the son of Jakeh had  
lived in present day Shanghai he  
wouldn't have worried much over any  
of these things. Any paper hunter  
would be able to tell him what it is  
to float through the atmosphere,  
while, as for the way of a man with  
a maid, he simply need pay three Mex.  
for a ticket to Myhra and see how the  
thing is done, or if this didn't con-  
vince him, he could apply to B---R  
or B---D or W-----E.

They would soon put him wise.  
And Agur the son of Jakeh, were  
he here now, would surely add to the  
list of things "too wonderful for me"  
the way of a China pony in the coun-  
try. Firstly, how can a little scally-  
wag of 132 average, carrying any-  
thing up to 190 lbs., go a course of  
about eight miles with fifty odd jumps,  
highs to lows and vice versa, rut and  
furrow all the way, in a little over  
25 minutes! If Agur the son of  
Jakeh spoke up-to-date English he  
would say "Some Wonder!"

Come to think of it, it really is.

Secondly, how is it that the same  
ponies which fly Dallas' Grave  
brimful of water, Suez ditto, and  
Benbow's Finish, will run out and re-  
fuse the last jump on Bee Line, as  
they did both in The Light Horse  
Handicap and the 'Unt Handicap, with  
good riders up too? One well known  
Light Horseman—he scales 188 lbs. by  
the way—says, "It's the blinking  
spectators. They stand on the grave  
before the jump and on the grave right  
behind the jump, and the son-of-a-gun  
of a pony thinks there's something  
awful ahead and so refuses." Several  
"unting men" adduce a similar opinion.  
Therefore, dear spectators, next  
Handicap, please stand well to the  
right of the jump, not on the graves  
in the middle, then this theory can be  
worked out to definite conclusion, be-  
cause it is assuredly not a question  
of "cold feet."

Bewailing The Dust Again

Surely this is the dustiest season  
on record!

No rain since December 14, but  
the frost has broken up the surface  
and the going is quite soft and good,  
bar for the dust. Yesterday there  
was no wind, consequently the dust  
hung like a pall over the 'Unt from  
start to finish.

The start was billed as behind the  
Observatory, and the first paper  
was found before the railway cross-  
ing in the Admiral's Road. A great  
field had assembled, including two  
British and one French officer, who  
throughout the run acquitted them-  
selves splendidly, especially Captain  
Fraser who was well in front  
throughout and would have been on  
the card but for buying a check on  
Jim's Jock. Everybody hopes to see  
more khaki in the 'Unts whilst the  
wearers are in Shanghai, and any-  
body with ponies to lend might  
kindly let the Scribe know.

Mr. Potter sent the field away,  
the railway being crossed, shortly  
followed by a jump and so on to  
Brooklyn Bridge village. From here  
to the Little Black Tree Line, where  
was an excited landed proprietor  
menacing the riders with a chang-  
koll. A small crowd gathered, and  
then the 'Unt came on. Mr. Johnnie  
Heard, who had been placed there  
to spoil a Chinese trick. The run-  
in paper was only a short distance  
away and the Chinese had connected  
up the outward and inward  
trails, but fortunately their fell  
design was frustrated. After this  
the trail swung towards Siccawel  
Creek, over a jump that once con-  
tained water, and then a small  
water jump and into a mulberry  
plantation, an awkward spot, where  
Mr. Aine got hung up like the  
week's washing.

Sons Of The Soil Playful Again

On to the high ground bordering  
Siccawel Creek and then slightly  
left front to a neck which the local  
gentry had barricaded with bam-  
boos. These were quickly dealt  
with, and away went the crowd,  
merrily led by Mr. Springfield, who  
in fact was in front almost all the  
way. Some say he was being run  
away with, but those who know Mr.  
Springfield know that speed is as  
the breath of his nostrils. Came a  
deep buffalo wade at which Mr.  
Boyd, immaculate in a cutaway  
pink, took excellent care of his new  
(Continued on Page 2)

## ST. JOHN'S HOLDS ITS ANNUAL DRILL

Company D Is Awarded First  
Prize After Close  
Competition

The south campus of St. John's  
University was the scene of an  
interesting military display yester-  
day afternoon, when the Student  
Battalion held its annual inspection,  
review, and competition drill and  
the Boy Scouts gave an exhibition  
of their scoutcraft. The two events  
attracted a large crowd of Chinese  
and foreign friends from Shanghai.

The four companies, about 350  
strong, first marched on to the  
Drill Field headed by the Pipe and  
Drum Corps and drew up in Bat-  
talion front. In this formation they  
were inspected by the commanding  
officer, Major O. W. Gott; by the  
Reviewing Officer, First-Lieutenant  
Swan of the American Company,  
S. V. C.; and his two aides, Lieuten-  
ant Ashley and Olsen.

The Battalion then marched off  
the field and returned by companies,  
each company being given ten  
minutes in which to maneuver  
under the command of its Captain.  
This competition was judged by  
Lieut. Swan and his aides. It was  
very closely contested, each com-  
pany going through a complicated  
series of movements, which in-  
cluded close order drill, the manual  
of arms, extended order, advancing  
under fire by squads and by thin  
lines.

While the judges were making a  
decision, the Boy Scouts gave a most  
interesting exhibition of their work.  
A tent was erected by the Fox patrol,  
which, after displaying the skill in  
drill, scouting, and knot tying which  
had previously won for them the  
Inter-Patrol Shield decided to retire  
for the night in their canvas home.  
But they did not rest for long. Pre-  
sently smoke began to emerge, the  
sentry blew shrill calls of alarm and  
several other patrols came flying  
across the campus to the rescue.

The new arrivals were evidently  
jealous of the fame acquired by the  
patrol in the tent, for they outdid  
themselves in the work of rescue,  
making the wounded ones suffer for  
their enthusiasm. A bucket brigade  
quickly extinguished the supposed  
flames and then applied the real  
water to their comrades. Another  
patrol dragged the suffocated ones  
out by the heels and trundled them  
roughly off. The worst cases were  
rolled on improvised stretchers and  
jogged back to headquarters. There  
is little doubt that the Boy Scouts  
are "rue" in their "work."

The bugles now sounded again and  
the Battalion appeared for its final  
Review. After a well executed Dress  
Parade, Lieutenant Swan announced  
the results of the competition drill.  
Company A had done very well in  
extended order drill, Company C had  
excelled in close order, but for gen-  
eral excellence Company D was ad-  
judged the best. The shield was ac-  
cordingly awarded to that Company,  
under Captain Z. S. Kyuin, with Com-  
pany C a close second. The "march  
past" then brought the military pro-  
ceedings to a close and the guests  
adjourned to the Library, where tea  
was served.

## Plays And Pictures

War pictures at the Olympic The-  
ater on Thursday next and the whole  
of the proceeds in aid of War Funds!  
A big house is a certainty. The  
house is already practically full. It  
is to be a Volunteer night, and be-  
sides the stirring pictures of the Battle  
of Arras and His Majesty King George's  
visit to the Grand Fleet an excellent  
program has been arranged; and the  
incidental music is such that the  
audience will be sure to join in the  
choruses. Mrs. Gilbert will dance,  
Mrs. Godby will sing, and the  
orchestra with Mr. Sillas will invite co-  
operation with "Blighty" music.

On Saturday afternoon the school  
children will have a special show all  
to themselves and arrangements have  
been made thoroughly to interest  
and amuse them by introducing the  
best of the pictures and Mr. Dearn  
and 'Jimmy.' As usual Mr. S. J.  
Deeks is in command and that means  
"Kan Do."

A. E. W. Mason's play "The Wit-  
ness for the Defence" is to be the  
next production of the A.D.C. It  
will probably be staged on the 14th  
instant. A really powerful cast has  
been selected and another success is  
confidently anticipated.

Mrs. Isenman will be seen in the  
leading woman's role and Mr. Frank-  
lin Newman will take the male  
lead. Among the newcomers who  
are shaping splendidly are Mrs. K.  
D. Stewart and Mr. Kendall.  
Misses Langley, Donne and Eric  
Prince are also in the cast.

The production is in the hands of  
Mr. Herbert Langley whose long ex-  
perience with the A.D.C. should be  
invaluable to the cast.

## Johnny Hope And Old Man Experience By Wheelan



## Smyth Is Champion

Smyth—of the Powhattan Club—  
proved much too good for Gordon  
Morris in the final of the Billiard  
Championship played at the Coun-  
try Club yesterday. At the end of  
play Smyth had 1,000 to his credit  
while his opponent could only  
muster 529.

From the very outset the winner  
demonstrated his superiority. In the  
afternoon session Morris seemed to  
be completely at sea, and while his  
rival gathered 500 he could only  
score 180. The feature of the first  
half was a delightful break of 61  
by Smyth and a number of all-  
round-the-table-cannons by the  
same player.

Play was resumed at 9.15 p.m.  
and it took Smyth about one hour  
and three quarters to score his 500.  
In response to this Morris managed  
to pick up 340. Just as the game  
appeared to be over except for the  
shouting, Morris bucked up con-  
siderably and scored a beautiful  
break of 65 which proved to be the  
highest of the match.

There was a marked difference in  
the play of the two rivals. Smyth,  
twixt his lips—the Powhattan folk  
attribute his success to the Captain  
—was ever confident. The balls  
seemed to run just as he would wish  
and when he did break down he left  
his enemy something well-nigh im-  
possible. In the game his chief breaks  
were 21, 20, 61, 38, 22, 20, 25, 32, 47,  
and to make his 1,000 he visited the  
table 146 times, which gives an  
average of just under 7.

Morris was right out of form, he  
upset the easiest looking shots but he  
certainly received some rotten leaves.  
He brought off some wonderfully neat  
shots but with the exception of his  
last break of 65 he never had com-  
plete control of the balls. His breaks  
were 23, 25, 25, 65, and for his 529 took  
146 visits to the table. His average  
was 3.6.

At the conclusion of the game  
Captain Barrett presented the cup.  
A sweepstake in aid of the Mes-  
opotamia Comforts Fund proved a suc-  
cess, the winning ticket being 479.

## Ho, Hum! Nothing To Do Till Tomorrow For The Minstrels

Beginning tomorrow there will be  
more rehearsals for the American  
Co. S. V. C. Minstrel Show.

There will be rehearsals on Feb.  
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,  
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

"And," states the official announce-  
ment, "those in charge of the cast  
or any portion thereof are authorised  
to call rehearsals in addition to those  
specified above."

Nothing to do till tomorrow!  
There will be no rehearsal on Feb.  
22. That's the date of the first per-  
formance at the Olympic. There will  
be a matinee and night performance  
on the 23rd, and the proceeds of the  
shows are to go to war and local  
charities.

As has been mentioned a few times  
previously by the overworked Press  
Agent, rehearsals are going busily on.  
But not so busily as they are about  
to go on.

The "Anthony and Cleopatra" cast  
is now drilling on the stage of the  
Olympic, getting used to the foot-  
lights, wings, back-drops and things  
and learning to catapult its lines as  
far as the rear boxes. Great lung  
exercise too, and last Friday Mister  
Petrocelli had his troupe giving the  
acoustics a fine workout. After Cleo  
had sailed through one tender scene  
with Tony a couple of the acoustics  
were complete wrecks and had to be  
taken down and patched.

"Anthony and Cleopatra" has been  
jumped strictly up to date by the  
injection of a horse race and other  
modern business and the hieroglyphic  
manuscript of the original production  
has been decoded into language that  
the merest child can assimilate with-  
out the slightest damage.

The costumes have been determined  
upon, and bid fair to go even the ex-  
hilarating raiment of the regular  
Minstrels a few better. They were  
devised by a particularly hysterical  
member of the organisation, who was

starved for three days and then  
rapidly fed three Welsh rarebits and a  
couple of lobsters and ordered to com-  
mence devising.

The work of coaching the chorus  
and end men for the minstrel part  
of the performance is being done  
at the Carlton. A couple of dozen  
songs of the "coon," sentimental and  
patriotic sort are under process of  
harmonisation and Mr. Raynes  
avers that he has several "hits"  
among the lot.

"Southern Gals," "Where the  
Morning Glories Grow," "Li' Liza  
Jane," "Where Do We Go From  
Here?" and "How's Every Little  
Thing in Dixie," seem to be among  
those the boys are humming most.

## Music For Today

The following program of music  
will be played by the orchestra at  
the Town Hall, beginning at 4.30  
p.m. today:

1. Overture, Le Caid . . . Thomas
2. Norwegian, Carnival Svendsen
3. Suite, L'Arlésienne . . . Bizet
- (a) Pastorale
- (b) Intermezzo
- (c) Menuet
- (d) Farandole
4. Overture, The Barber of Seville . . . Rossini
5. Scenes Pittoresques . . . Massenet
- (a) Marche
- (b) Air de Ballet
- (c) Angelus
- (d) Fete Boheme

## The Weather

Very cloudy and misty. The maxi-  
mum temperature yesterday was  
69.5 and the minimum 39.8, the  
figures for the corresponding day  
last year being 45.8 and 22.7.

## POLI E VANQUISH RECS BY 3 TO 0

Win Skottowe Cup Semi-Finals  
In Game Replete With  
War Features

HARRY OLLERDESEN'S LAST,  
Also Eight Of Winning Team  
Go Home To Fight In  
Fortnight

By Domino

Au revoir Harry!  
There were lots of interesting  
things about the game between the  
Shanghai Recreation Club and the  
Police, which took place yesterday  
afternoon on the former's ground,  
but the one that impressed me most  
was Harry Ollerdesen.

He wasn't down to play, but Benjy  
Smith could not turn out owing to  
illness and as the fixture was the  
semi-final of the Skottowe Cup Harry  
said "Kan do, I'll deputise." When  
he made his appearance on the field  
there was a great round of applause.  
Why? Today he sails for America  
where he will join up and go "Over  
there." I started my aspin with  
"Au revoir" and now you under-  
stand.

After the game was over and the  
Recs had to confess defeat to the  
tune of 3-0, Mr. Frank Jones held a  
convivial party in the pavilion. He  
made a speech. He talked for at  
least twenty minutes and in his de-  
lightful ramble he mentioned Ever-  
ton, Newcastle United, Aston Villa  
and the Recs—all good Soccer teams.  
He also told a story of Harry Oller-  
desen. It was in 1908 that he came  
to the Recs, and since that time  
football has been what it should be.  
I should not like to say all that  
Frank said about Bob Brown. Evi-  
dently Bob got the better of the  
referee on more than one occasion.  
But to get back to Harry.

Presentation Is Made  
He was presented with a dainty  
little cigarette case with the Shang-  
hai Municipal arms beautifully  
placed upon it and the words:  
"Presented to Harry Ollerdesen  
by the members of the Shanghai  
Recreation Club, Feb. 2, 1918."

Of course he had to reply and his  
little speech was just what it ought  
to have been. In effect this is what  
he said: "Thanks, chaps, I'll bring  
this back with me. Over there is a  
team of fellows all belonging to the  
Recs and they can win any shield—  
and gather Iron Crosses galore. I  
sort of feel lonely without them, so  
I'm going. Thanks, fellows. I'll  
bring this back."

Well, he was toasted with musical  
honors and the wish of every sports-  
man to a good sport is "Au revoir."  
It may be a thrust or a parry.  
It may be a message to carry.  
By Gad there is nought  
To stop a good sport,  
And where could you better old  
Harry.

Story Of The Game  
Now for the game. It really  
started when Percy of the Page ilk  
took a running jump over the ropes.  
Then everyone was there bar the  
referee. He could not be found and  
after diligent search Willie Campbell  
had a whistle placed in his hand and  
amid applause took the field. He  
called the teams to order, and let it  
be said at once that he carried out  
his duties right well despite the lie  
the scales tell about his weight  
and again despite the fact that his  
"off side" side eye did seem to lose  
some of its lustre.

The Recs kicked off and before the  
game was five minutes old Johnny  
Robertson scored for the Police.  
Great joy on the part of the Force.  
As a matter of fact the game was  
one of weight versus youth and in  
this case weight told. It told any-  
how in most cases. Certainly on one  
occasion Dicky Brandt and Percy  
Page got in contact with each other.  
Percy said "Eeuh" and collapsed.  
Dicky smiled and helped him to  
recover. Never mind. Percy got  
any amount of attention from the  
pavilion, especially from one gentle-  
man with a high falsetto voice and a  
foot that had never kicked a football,  
but he put in lots of real useful work  
despite his tango steps and his nicely  
combed hair.

Most of the play in the first half  
was at the feet of the Police and ex-  
cept for an occasional runaway the  
Recs were hemmed in. Half time

came with the score 1-0 in favor of the visitors.

#### Fast Play In Second Half

After the refreshments play again became vigorous—I wonder if we have had a faster game this season?—I doubt it. Backwards and forwards went the ball, the pace was terrific and it seemed to tell. Still the game was 1-0 in favor of the Police. Watson made magnificent efforts to break through, but Harry Ollerdsen had evidently been studying the tactics of Hindenburg's line. As often as the ball came into his quarter so often did it return to the home of the enemy. But the chance came at last. Watson forced through; there was a scramble and Adams simply threw himself and the ball into the net. For a time he was not sure as to whether success had crowned his efforts and he made a wild grab at the ball without success but it was a goal and the boys in blue were two up and 15 minutes to play.

Then the game was scorching. The Reds did their utmost to equalize but couldn't and at last to make the 2 a certainty, Knight at outside right put in such a peach of a center that the Reds goalie just handled and allowed the ball to find a resting place in the net. That finished the scoring and the Police were victors by 3-0.

All the players looked tired, and no wonder at it—the pace was terrific. But the smile on the Bobbie's faces showed how much they delighted in their entry into the final round of the Skottowe Cup.

And thereby hangs a tale. The Police have played the game for years past and they have not yet been able to collar the Skottowe trophy. Now they have a sporting chance. The Socony and the S.F.C. drew yesterday. The winners of that contest meet the Police. But by the 16th of this month the Force lose Jimmy Quayle, Jimmy Adams and Charlie Doyle, as well as Powell, Rock, Mason and MacGillivray. Without this bunch the Police have no chance in the final. Here is a suggestion. Let the S.F.C. and the Socony settle their difference, either during the coming week or next Saturday, and at the final of the Skottowe Cup be held during the China New Year holidays in aid of a War Fund—may the Shanghai Wounded Get busy.

#### S. F. C. Draws With Socony

After a struggle for 90 minutes the result of this match on the S. F. C. ground yesterday afternoon was a pointless draw.

The game was very scrappy and at times very rough. The Socony players making a great mistake by being too fond of taking the man instead of the ball. Both Clifford and Drake missed easy chances in the first few minutes of the match but the nearest that Socony got to Bertie was in the second half, when Turner struck the cross bar.

Socony was outclassed in every department of the game but the Club missed many chances and played far below its usual form.

For the Club, Tonkin was in good fettle and Campbell was the pick of the halves. The forward line played well together but shot poorly.

Sequeira kept good goal for the Socony and Stellingwerff played quite well. Maher was a hard working half and so was Harvey, but the forwards were poor.

Mr. V. Landers refereed.

#### Willows Club Wins

The Willows Football Club defeated the Shanghai Football Club Second Eleven by the score of 3-0 at the Hongkew Recreation Ground yesterday afternoon. The Football Club only managed to turn up eight men, but very sportingly agreed to play. The game was, of course, one-sided and when half-time was called the score stood at 3-0 in favor of the "Willows." The Football Club then decided to retire.

#### L. Ezra This Time In Paper Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

honors. The route after this was by The Only Way, finally running into green paper at the Five Arch Bridge. There was a long wait here, which was as well, for the pace had been fierce and nobody complained at the longer rest afforded by the idiosyncrasies of Mr. Steensby.

Eventually the field got under way, and it was noticed that the Chinese had laid a very deep and watery lot at the right of Golly-wog's Bath Village, but Mr. Rowe kept anyone from buying it. Entering the village one of the local bloods was caught "flagrant delicto" barring the narrow path with a big bamboo. Mr. Rowe chivvied him into his castle and the whole 'Unt stopped whilst the ends of justice were laid round the delinquents, what-d'ye-call-it. The 'Unt does no damage to any crops this weather and it is only sheer devilment that impels a man to put a bamboo neck-high across a narrow enclosed path. Anyhow, this gent had the devil cast out of him.

#### How The H. T. Got In

Onwards from here, over two small bridges, the 'Unt came into familiar country approaching Wiggly Waggy Creek. Mr. Rowe got well away here, hotly chased by Mr. Springfield and Capt. Fraser, but, alas and alack, all leaders bought a pup, Mr. Rowe to the left past the platform, the others towards Blackfriars' Bridge, and so were clean out at the finish. Profiting by their mistake and finding paper over the

### Girl Billiardist Seeks Championship

Miss Clara Haywood Bent On Entering Tournament For Championship



Miss Clara O. Haywood.

New York, Dec. 9.—"My ambition to beat dad may properly be said to have been the starting point for my love for billiards and what I have accomplished at the game," is the way Miss Clara Catharine Haywood explains her devotion to the game. Now she is considered the greatest woman amateur in the world.

Miss Haywood, while still a school-girl, displayed an intense interest in billiards. Had she been a boy she would have spent her skill at marbles. Being a girl, however, with a small old fashioned 4½ by 9 billiard table in their big, rambling home at Cynwyd, Pa., Miss Haywood turned to that.

At that age Miss Haywood was not sufficiently tall to bring off the ordinary carom. It was often necessary to stand on a stool to reach for the cue ball as it lay out on the table. Seeing the fascination billiards possessed for his daughter, Judge Joseph B. Haywood, her father, undertook to teach her the finer points of straight rail and cushion carom billiards as he knew them. The two had some royal tilts over the little table in those days, and once in a while her brother, Jack, who is now an officer with the United States Army in France, took a hand. The girl, however, was always the master at the game.

Friends of Judge Haywood were in the habit of engaging Miss Clara at billiards. Tutors by men willing to teach the charming girl all they knew, it was not long before she could defeat them all. The friends of the Judge came to believe the girl a billiard genius. Even at that stage she could work out runs of fifty or more. They insisted that the girl have a competent teacher, with the result that Judge Haywood engaged the professional Harry P. Cline.

Miss Haywood is now twenty-one

platform, the No. 1 H. T. on Rosewood, with a yell like a red Indian, was away like a streak, eventually winning by two hundred yards. The rest of the field fought it out hell-for-leather, over the Serpentine, the via Media platform, and the splendid galloping over rut and furrow to the flags at the Misery Jump.

Mr. Sleep, who had been going

very strong on a griffin, came down at a hole and had a hairy time, being dragged till quite exhausted. But anyway he finished the run, and rest of the field fought it out hell-for-leather, over the Serpentine, the via Media platform, and some hounds were growling loud and deep at the finish over the lack of jumps, but the fox pointed out that all the rest of the



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country was full of paper, and he laid scent on the only untouched route. It was fast going from start to finish, and it is a great pity Mr. Springfield was done out of his reward by that check.

Mr. Rodger deserves honorable mention as he came sixth on the card only to find Mr. Lindsay ahead of him as a heavyweight. However, there are plenty more 'Unts and there's consolation in that thought. The No. 1 H. T. (it's the H. T.'s joint birthday next Saturday) thus wins his fourth 'Unt this season, and presumably Golly's turn will come as soon as he is again eligible. The card read:

- 11th Hunt, February 2, 1918.  
Start, near Springfield Line.  
Finish, The Misery Jump.  
1. Isaac Extra on Rosewood  
2. C. N. Davis on Monalva  
3. H. E. Morris on Ashfield.  
4. G. Grayrigge on Caruso  
5. H. S. Lindsay (H. W.) on Archibald  
6. H. D. Rodger on Salonica

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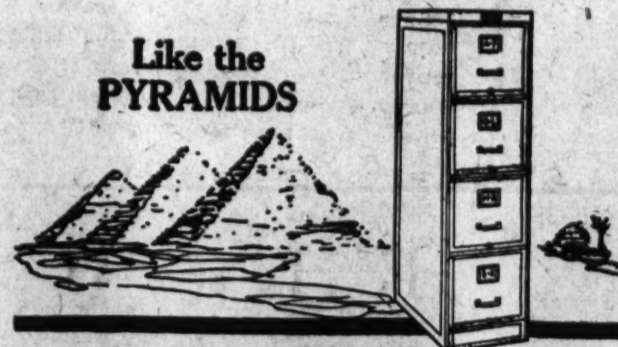
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